The New-York Times.

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THE MAYORALTY.

MASS MEETING AT THE EXCHANGE.

Report of the People's Committee.

Daniel F. Tiemann Nominated for Mayor.

HE IS INDORSED UNANIMOUSLY.

Speeches by Messrs. James E. Cooley, W. H. Anthon, Joseph Hoxie, John C. Montgomery and Recorder Smith.

LETTERS, RESOLUTIONS AND ENTHUSIASM.

The response to the call of the Committee appointed by the Exchange meeting, held on Saturday last, to agree upon a candidate for the Mayoralty, to meet yesterday afternoon at the same place, was [illegible] The passages leading to the main hall of the Exchange were crammed to such an extent as to render it a task of extreme difficulty for the Committee and the gentlemen who were to organize the meeting and address the people to gain the little table on the upper [illegible], where the officers and orators were to stand. Nevertheless they reached it, and then

Mr. Jarvis came forward and said: Fellow-Citizens: As Chairman of the Committee appointed at your meeting on the 14th inst., I now have the honor of calling this meeting to order, and nominate as your Chairman Mr. Jas. E. Cooley.

Cries of "Three cheers for Cooley," followed by vehement cheering.

The nomination was put to the meeting and confirmed amid loud applause.

Mr. Cooley, on taking the chair, was greeted with repeated cheers.

Mr. Cooley said:

Fellow-Citizens: I feel deeply penetrated by these flattering manifestations of your kind regard. I am aware, however, that this applause flows from the noble sentiment which pervades this vast assemblage in favor of a united effort for City Reform, [cheers,] rather than for any thing in the human bosom which my feeble abilities are capable of vibrating. I thank you for the distinguished honor which you have conferred upon me in selecting me to preside over your deliberations on an occasion of so much public interest, fraught with the animating hope that the day of our deliverance from the odious thraldom imposed upon us by a corrupt and unprincipled executive public officer—[cheers]—and his detestable [illegible]—is drawing nigh. [Cheers and confusion, caused by the excitement of some obstreperous dissentient in the crowd.] We are assembled to consider, to some extent, the deplorable condition of our municipal affairs. If we draw within the compass of [illegible] scrutiny numerous official characters connected with the various departments of the City Government, what do we see? We behold a dangerous band of incompetent, irresponsible, unscrupulous [illegible], [cheers,] not seeking how they may best subserve the public interests by a faithful discharge of public duty, but incessantly scheming and plotting together daily how they may most effectually rob the people. These despicable creatures, with a vast multitude of thieves, burglars,—[laughter]—pickpockets and assassins are supposed to be fed on and encouraged to perpetrate the most diabolical deeds by a treacherous, cowardly and most unmitigated demagogue—[cheers. A voice—"Give [illegible]"] [illegible] civic seat, and capable of every conceivable enormity in the catalogue of crime. [Loud cheers. A voice—"That is so." Another—"Yes, tell the truth and shame the devil."] Such, fellow-citizens, being the conceded character of your rulers, the administration of your government and laws, is it strange that your taxes annually increase to an extent which strikes every property-holder with astonishment and fills the whole community with alarm? Is it strange that your streets, encumbered with filth, are the incessant scenes of theft, pillage and assassination, and that life and liberty, even, are held in very light regard? Is it strange that your corporation credit daily declines, and that your noble City itself has become a byword and a reproach among civilized men? Fellow-citizens, we have reached a crisis in the local government of this City, which we must look sternly in the face and manfully meet, or we must fall ignominiously into a condition worse than human bondage, to rise no more. [Cheers.] The present incumbent of the Mayoralty claims to be the regular candidate of the Democratic Party for reëlection, but he has been openly repudiated recently, in a series of resolutions condemning in toto his Anti-Democratic doctrines, ["Bravo" and cheers,] which were passed almost by acclamation in the General Committee of his own party. ["Good" and cheers.] Therefore he cannot be sustained at the approaching election on party grounds. As a man he is utterly faithless and untrustworthy, and must inevitably fall by the dead weight of his own reprehensible conduct. [Laughter and applause.] The people have at last determined to take this matter into their own hands, and put into the field a candidate of their own choice. Such a one, worthy to fill the exalted station of Mayor of the City of New-York, and in whom all good men of all parties may confide the important trust, is about to be proposed to this meeting. Fellow-citizens, my humble name having appeared in connection with this subject, it has been suggested that a declination more in terms than was expressed in a statement recently published would be desirable, I now beg to declare that I am not in any sense a candidate for the Mayoralty, or any other office. [Enthusiastic cheering, which lasted for some moments; cries of "Good for Cooley," &c.] At the same time I would, also, publicly express a renewal of my thanks to the large and highly respectable body of my fellow-citizens, who tendered me the nomination in a manner so highly honorable to themselves, and in terms so unexceptionable to me, that I shall never cease to hold it in high regard—satisfied, as I am, that the nomination was made, as set forth in the address of the American Convention which accompanied it, at a sacrifice, to some extent, of party principles, and with the patriotic view of effecting some reform in the municipal concerns of our City. [Cheers.] What influence my position here to-day may have with that section of our worthy fellow-citizens, it is quite impossible for me to say. I trust, however, that, forgetting all that is past, they may be found rallying to our support in the impending hour of need, and that the City government may thereby be effectually purged from the bestial corruption and uncleanness that now so conspicuously pollute and defile it.

The Chairman inquired the further pleasure of the meeting.

A Voice—The nomination.

Another Voice.—No, the report of the Committee.

Mr. Wm. H. Anthon read the annexed list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries.

PRESIDENT,

JAMES E. COOLEY.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Wm. F. Havemeyer,	Dr. John C. Cheesman,
Isaac O. Barker,	Thomas Sturges,
Wilson G. Hunt,	Daniel Lord,
James R. Whiting,	James Lee,
James T. Libby,	Allan Hay,
Gen. John Lloyd,	Hawley D. Clapp,
Stephen Whitney,	James Kelly,
Hiram Corwin,	Charles H. Close,
Charles H. Marshall,	Benjamin F. Manierre,
Peter Moller,	Edwin A. Oelrichs,
Robert H. Minturn,	Henry Snyder,
Thomas E. Stillman,	Jacob Aims,
George Law,	John Brodie,
Henry Nicoll,	Gustave Schwab,
George Briggs,	A. F. Ockershausen,
Thomas Suffern,	George E. Sherwood,
R. W. T. Mali,	Charles H. Russell,
Richard Irwin,	Christopher Gwyer,
Albert Clark,	Henry Grinnell,
Henry Meyer,	R. de Trobriand,
A. C. Kingsland,	James Griffiths,
Samuel Bradhurst,	James Harper,
Amos R. Eno,	Augustus Weissman,
Secchi di Casali,	Jeremiah Welch,
Leobeus B. Ward,	W. E. Wilmerding,
George Walter,	Robert J. Dillon,
James Brooks,	Gerard Stuyvesant,
John Delamater,	Shepherd Knapp,
A. A. Denman,	Herman Raster,
Frederick Rapp,	Andrew Carrigan,
Simeon Baldwin,	Peter Cooper,
John H. Briggs,	Dr. James R. Wood,
John Pettigrew,	Zophar Mills,
John H. Ranch,	C. V. S. Roosevelt,
Gustavus H. Witthaus,	Daniel S. Appleton,
A. M. C. Smith,	Thomas Tileston,
Ferdinand Karck,	Thomas H. Bond,
Louis Burger.	

SECRETARIES.

C. Godfrey Gunther,	Isaac H. Bailey,
William H. Draper,	John P. Kirby,
Joseph S. Southworth,	Stewart L. Woodford,
Jonathan Miller,	Royal E. Robbins,
John P. Dodge,	Stephen Hyatt.

These were adopted amid loud applause.

Mr. Anthon then said:

Fellow-Citizens: At an immense assemblage of the electors of the City of New-York, held at this place on the 14th day of November—an assemblage which convened together spontaneously, I may almost say, for the purpose of expressing their approval of measures calculated to reform the administration of our municipal affairs, and to hurl from power that corrupt and ambitious demagogue, Fernando Wood—[loud cheers]—a Committee was appointed for the purpose of reporting to an adjourned meeting to be held at this place at some time to be fixed, the name of a suitable person to be voted for by the electors of the City of New-York, as the Mayor of this great Metropolis. That Committee have carefully performed the duties so highly responsible, and so highly honorable, confided to their charge, and the result of their deliberations I shall now give you, if such be your pleasure—[Cries of "Yes."]—in the report which I am about to read. I would, in the first place, however, remark that an extended address upon this great and overwhelmingly important subject has been prepared, which will not be read to you this afternoon, because there are several eminent speakers who are about to address you. That address will, however, be in due time printed, will be printed in the City papers, and will be generally and universally circulated throughout the length and breadth of this metropolis. [Cheers and cries of "Good."] *The report of the Committee is as follows:*

The Committee appointed at the mass meeting of citizens held at the Merchants' Exchange, on the 14th inst., to confer with other Committees *representing various political organizations, and report the* name of a suitable candidate for the Mayoralty, have performed the duty assigned to them with careful deliberation, and a profound sense of their responsibility to the community. They announce that they have accepted *the issue which the citizens of New-York* have been dared to meet, between the continuance of the present corrupt administration of the affairs of the City, and a thorough and radical reform of crying abuses, by presenting for the suffrages of their fellow-citizens, for Mayor, the name of Daniel F. Tiemann, [vehement and prolonged cheering,] a man whose long life of industry, integrity, and public usefulness in our midst, is a guaranty that, so *far as an honest executive officer can restore the prostrate character of this oppressed City to its former* high reputation, his election, as the people's candidate, will accomplish an object so dear to every inhabitant of this great metropolis.

New-York, Nov. 17, 1857.

Signed by J. Jarvis, and all the other members of the Committee.

A person in the crowd moved that the report be adopted by acclamation.

The Chairman said it was moved and seconded by the whole meeting [laughter] that the nomination be approved by acclamation.

The question was put and answered by a universal and prolonged "Aye," which was followed by cheers.

The Chairman then said he was sorry to say he was quite ill, and should be obliged to retire from the chair, but he should have the pleasure to be succeeded by a man that was honored by the whole City, the whole country—he had almost said the whole world—for his fame was world-wide. He meant Peter Cooper, [cheers,] who would come to time and the word.

Mr. Cooper came forward and was received with the warmest and most enthusiastic greetings. He removed his hat, but, in compliance with friendly wishes of the crowd, was induced to replace it.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] following resolutions:

Resolved, That the citizens of New-York, in mass meeting here assembled, will make one more effort to put down fraud and corruption in the Municipal Government, and with this object in view hereby ratify and indorse the nomination of Daniel F. Tiemann as the People's Candidate for Mayor, and earnestly appeal to all men of all shades of feeling and avocations to throw aside the prejudices and trammels of party, and join in the struggle to elevate to this high position a man whose public as well as his private life is a sure guaranty that the executive duties of the office will be discharged with energy and with honesty, and without fear, favor, or fraud.

Resolved, That all classes in this City are suffering from the derangement of business; merchant, mechanic and laborer alike; and that no substantial relief can be afforded until confidence is restored in the honesty of those who expend the public revenue. Then private capitalists will be ready to invest their surplus means in new enterprises; the wheels of human industry will once more be set in motion, and the laboring classes, re-asserting their position as self-supporting men, will reject with indignation all largesses of food purchased with the public funds, as equally demoralizing to them and injurious to that respectable and useful class of tradesmen who now supply them with the necessaries of life.

Resolved, That any citizen who, in this crisis of public and private credit, neglects to record his vote in favor of the People's Candidate for Mayor, is a traitor alike to the interests of himself, his fellow-citizens, and of those who are to succeed us in the marts of commerce and industry; and that the plain duty of every good citizen is to render his verdict against the longer continuance in power of a man who has reduced this great City to a sad spectacle of inefficiency, riot and extravagance, and impending bankruptcy.

Resolved, That, for the purpose of protecting the rights and interests of the people in the coming contest, an Executive Committee be constituted of the following citizens:

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

James E. Cooley,	Benj. H. Field,	Isaac H. Bailey,
Thos. McNight,	R. H. McCurdy,	Robert Beatty,
W. F. Havemeyer,	C. C. North,	C. G. Gunther,
R. J. Dillon,	L. Delmonico,	Otis D. Swan,
Zophar Mills,	D. D. Lord,	Orison Blunt,
Lewis A. Cohen,	George Briggs,	A. M. C. Smith,
Jos. S. Southworth,	Shepherd Knapp,	John H. Briggs,
C. Shwarzwaelder,	Chester Driggs,	E. J. Brown,
Chris. Gwyer,	Oliver S. Holden,	A. F. Ockershausen,
Richard Warren,	Wm. H. Hoepie,	A. Hoguet,
Kenny Day,	Dr. C. Ramsey,	Daniel Bixby,
Wm. H. Appleton,	John H. Reed,	Stephen R. Kirby,
R. A. Witthaus,	Abm. S. Hewitt,	Horatio Allen,
Louis Burger,	A. A. Denman,	Gen. John Lloyd,
S. P. Dinsmore,	C. V. S. Roosevelt,	Cortlandt Palmer,
J. Aug. Hamilton,	Saml. Delamater,	Simeon Baldwin,
Fred. E. Mather,	Geo. E. Butler,	Jacob L. Dodge,
Thos. Suffern,	Wm. K. Strong,	Charles Oakley,
John A. Kennedy,	D. D. T. Marshall,	David Wagstaff,
Wm. Allen,	John McKisson,	Andrew Warner,
John L. Riker,	Wilson G. Hunt,	Jas. R. Whiting,
Ludwig Semler,	R. A. Reading,	John E. Devlin,
J. Stephenson,	Thos. C. Smith,	Daniel Bowley,
Geo. T. Strong,	Jay Jarvis,	Robert T. Haws,
John A. Kerr,	Gus. A. Conover,	Wm. H. Anthon,
Robt. M. Stratton,	Abm. M. Cozzens,	E. D. Morgan,
James W. Barker,	Gerard Stuyvesant.	

—and that this Committee be requested to use all honorable efforts to rescue the control of the City Government from the hands of those who have proved themselves entirely unworthy of the public confidence.

Resolved, That the Committee have power to add to their number.

Resolved, That when this meeting adjourn, it adjourn to meet at the Academy of Music on next Tuesday evening, the 24th inst., at 7½ o'clock.

The Chairman called for the ayes on the resolutions, and they were carried unanimously.

Mr. Jas. M. Smith, the Recorder, who occupied a prominent position near the Chairman, was loudly called for.

After taking off his hat, putting it on again at the request of the crowd, and mounting the table amid cheers, he said:

Mr. Chairman and fellow citizens—I have not come here to-day for the purpose of fully discussing the merits of the question which has drawn together this extraordinary assembly which I now see before me. It is one of those occasions which, for the credit of the form of government under which we live, and for the credit of the people of this great city, has never, on any other occasion, presented itself. It is the first time that we have ever been compelled, owing to the gross corruption of the chief magistrate, whom, by our own voices and votes, we have placed in that responsible position, to assemble together for the purpose of denouncing him as an ingrate, as a traitor, and as a robber. [Cheers.] The time has gone by when we should mince these matters of fact thus presented to us in bold relief. It has been heralded through the public press that the Chief Magistrate whom we have has been charged as a robber, as a forger, as a thief, and as a swindler—[loud cheers]—disgraceful to us as citizens. And the only reason why it has happened is because we could not believe, when these charges were first made, that a man whose character was thus stamped dare ask of his fellow-citizens that he should be elevated to a place of public responsibility and trust. We have stayed at home for the reason that we have been met at the polls with ruffians, who have not permitted us to exercise the right of citizens. [Cheers, and cries of "That's so."]

A Voice—They will not do it any more.

Mr. Smith—No, they will not do it any more, thank God, we have a law and a police now that are not under the control of Fernando Wood, and citizens at the election can walk to the polls without having their heads broken and being knocked down and trampled upon by hired ruffians and bullies, who are under the pay and form the guard of Fernando Wood. [Cheers.] I state that, fellow-citizens, that you may not be deterred by any misunderstanding from coming forward now to the rescue of this City from the grasp of this man and his minions. It is but a short time ago that through the streets of our City and into the office which I have the honor to occupy, when I had issued process against this bold, bad man, to bring him up to answer for the crime which he had committed, that he was surrounded by his own Police force, to whom he gave directions not to permit him to be taken from what he termed his citadel. And those who had been detailed from the Court to carry out its process and secure respect to its authority, came through the streets, staggering, bleeding, many of them in a condition utterly helpless, and this done through his directions by the men whom he had armed him especially for that purpose. Is there another city in the Union, or upon the face of the civilized globe, that would have permitted such a man as that to have remained for one moment in the office which he disgraced? [Cries of "No."] I have been ashamed for the credit—I say for the credit—of the people of this City, that they did not rise en masse for the purpose of putting down a man who has so trampled on the people's rights. [Cheers and cries of "Good."] These things, fellow-citizens, are matters which are not merely the work of politicians. It is the first time that I have ever appeared to address an *assemblage on a political question that was not* a purely Democratic assemblage. I am a Democrat. That is the party to which I belong. [A Voice—"Good boy."] But I am not sufficiently a Democrat to forget the duties which I owe to the people by sustaining a man that *I know to be so thoroughly corrupt* as Fernando Wood. [Loud cheers.] Fernando Wood is not the nominee of the Democracy of the City of New-York. [Cries of "No, never."] Fernando Wood, I say to the credit of the party to which I belong, *is not the nominee of the respectable portion of* the Democratic Party, and I am sure that if the question was put to them this day he would not receive one vote out of ten for the high office which he holds. [Shouts of "Never."] He is the nominee of a Committee that had been packed; he is the nominee of men who were placed in the position of nominating him by the gangs who guarded the entrance to the polls to prevent any one not in his favor from depositing his vote. That is the way he got it, and when they libel the Democratic Party by telling us that Fernando Wood is the choice of that party, we hurl it back upon him and say that he is only the choice of the set of thieves and ruffians who degrade that party. [*Exclamations of "That's it,"* and cheers.] Do not be discouraged because the Democratic Party have triumphed by some 16,000 majority in this City. Don't say that this man has such a grasp and hold upon the people of *this City, and that he has such bad,* bold men, to back him, that there is no use in us, as citizens, coming forward. That is not the way to win. Say to yourselves that you have now the chance to vote, as you will have, and remember that the ballots shall be properly counted also. He shall not cheat again for the purpose of succeeding. If it be necessary, the power exists, and should be invoked, that these ballots shall be counted with a revolver at the head of every canvasser. The people are awake in relation to this matter. The Democracy are with the citizens in relation to this matter. I say to you, fellow-citizens, they denounce this man and disown him. It is only that clique which surrounds him, and which is tied to him by his promises to place them in office and power who sustain him; and even these, when they found that he had not the power to do so, even these, the material of his own corrupt ranks, are now shaking him off, and, when it comes to the test, he will not be able to muster a corporal's guard compared with what he had had. [Loud cheers.] I will not detain you fellow-citizens. I say the Democratic Party are with you to cheer you on in your efforts, and I am very glad that for once we have a standard bearer who is a Democrat. Because otherwise it would go very much against us. I propose three cheers for our candidate and his success.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] which rendered Mr. Hoxie's opening remarks somewhat inaudible.

He said: The work goes bravely on. At this late hour of the evening and on this inclement day, I naturally hesitate to detain this mighty assemblage of Freemen that I see before me. I do not know whether you expect me to address that part of them down at Pearl-street or those up at Nassau. I have not quite voice enough to reach from one extremity to the other. I wish I had, and that I could speak loud enough to be heard by every freeman of the City of New-York, and to exhort him, as he esteems the character of his City and the reputation of her inhabitants, her peace, her safety, her prosperity, to unite with us and make one noble effort worthy of our great City, to redeem her from an administration which I will not attempt to characterize. I do not mean to say anything about the present incumbent of the Mayoralty. I mean to leave him to the worst company there is upon the face of the earth—[laughter]—I mean to leave him with himself—[renewed laughter]—and if his past reputation, his mercantile transactions—[laughter]—his whole public life will commend him to your approbation, I desire you to go and vote for him. [Great Laughter.] I shan't. I don't love him. I am limited here, my fellow citizens, and I am glad of it, for my voice will soon be gone. We are now under the five minutes' rule. This City is not to be redeemed from the degradation into which it has fallen, by long speeches. Something else has got to be done. It ain't talking. It is working. You must go to work if you want to save the City. I want to say a word or two about the man who has been selected as our standard-bearer. This is a great occasion. I should not have been here to talk to you if the choice had fallen upon a man belonging to that political party to which I have always belonged, but I rejoice to come here and give in my adhesion, my voice, my vote, my heart,—all that I have, in favor of a man who has always been a constant, a determined, and an honest Democrat. [Cheers.] I have known Daniel F. Tiemann some 25 years, and I am astonished to find that there is any man in the City of New-York, who loves her, and loves her honor and her glory, who does not know him. But I have been asked to-day two or three times, who is Daniel F. Tiemann? Well, I can answer that question in two ways, and I can bring it home to your understanding better, perhaps, in this way, than in any other. I tell you, my friends and fellow-citizens, he is a sort of a Peter Cooper man, [cheers,] and that is the reason I confide in him and love him. That is the reason I want him for Mayor of this great City, and I intend he shall be too, if anything I can do will effect it. There is another test, and if anything can give you more fully and emphatically my opinion of him, it is this: Daniel F. Tiemann is a man that I would be glad to have for the executor of my estate, if I had one, [laughter,] and the guardian of my children. I should be happy, even in dying, if I knew that a man of his integrity, of his unimpeached and unimpeachable character, would have the charge of those dear to me in life, when I have been called away. [Cheers and cries of "Good for old Hoxie."] Such a man is Daniel F. Tiemann. The other man you probably know something about. [Laughter.] It ain't my province to enlighten you. [A Voice—"No, we know enough already."] Gentlemen, if there was ever a time when every man in the City of New-York, that regards her reputation, was called upon to exert that power that he possesses to redeem her from the disgrace into which she has fallen, that time has now arrived, and this audience before me satisfies me that they believe, as I do, that the time has arrived for united, for determined action. Sir, I thank the Committee to whom was intrusted this important duty for presenting a man upon whom all the honesty and intelligence of the City can unite. I thank the gentleman who occupied the chair that you now do, before you took possession of it,—I thank him for the noble and disinterested conduct which he has displayed on this occasion. I am not disappointed that he did it. I know the man, and I would have gone into this contest as heartily and as joyfully for James E. Cooley as for Daniel F. Tiemann, both of them eminently worthy of any place to which your suffrages could exalt them. Honest, patriotic, disinterested, glorious fellows—a credit to the City which claims them as her citizens. And, gentlemen, I appeal to you—I submit it to you—whether his (Mr. Cooley's) conduct on this occasion has not shown him to be equal to your high expectations? [Cries of "Yes."] It is no small honor for a man to be nominated as the candidate for Mayor of the great commercial City of the Western World, which is ours; and it requires a little self-denial, and a great deal of public spirit and patriotism, to decline these honors when they are offered to it. Mr. Cooley has shown you to-day by his disinterested conduct that there are things of far more consequence to him than any personal aggrandizement. While the Mayoralty of the City would, no doubt, be acceptable to him or to any other of the citizens of the land, for it is a high office, he was more anxious to redeem the City, to save the sinking reputation of the City which claims him for a citizen than to gratify any personal ambition of his own. He has endeared himself more to me than before. I honored and loved him before; I honor and love him now better than before, for his manly conduct. [Cheers.] I happened, on this occasion, to have no candidate, but other people had. And now let every man imitate the example set by Mr. Cooley to-day. You have an honest man, a competent man, a man who has been faithful in every trust where you have placed him, and a man who will be faithful in every position in which you shall place him.

While selecting our Mayor, there are other things dear friends, to which I would like to ask your attention, as I may not have another opportunity. It is as important for you to select honest men for Aldermen of the city as for the highest municipal office in your gift. Now, I ask you to do the same thing with regard to Aldermen that you have done with regard to the mayoralty. Sacrifice any little feeling that you may have of private friendship to the public good. This is not a time to stand upon small matters. It is not a time to insist upon the nomination of this man or that. Is he honest? Is he faithful? Will he properly discharge the duties of his office? That is all I want to know. I am going to vote for a man for mayor that I have voted against all the days of my life. I thank God that I have been spared to do that, for I never asked for a more honest or worthy man than Danl. F. Tiemann. There is another matter which we are very apt to lose sight of, because it is less connected with politics. But to a man who has lived in this City as long as I have, and who believes and knows that there is no safety for the institutions of the country, but in the education of the people, and of all the people of the country, our public schools will be very dear to him. It is very important that you select proper men for your school officers. The present Board modestly asks you this year, when we are ground down almost to the earth, and some of us into the earth, with the oppressive taxes laid upon us, *for $1,250,000* to support the public schools of this City. Gentlemen, if this is allowed to go on, the whole system will be destroyed, for I tell you the tax-payers of this City, burdened as they are, groaning under the *weight of this tax* will free themselves from it, and the glorious institutions of our public schools will be destroyed. We must insist on more economy. We do not require to educate these children for other employments in the *world. We do not require an expenditure of $9,000 a* year, which is one of the items in this estimate of $1,250,000, for piano-fortes. Why, you, gentlemen, who have got to put your hands in your pockets and pay this money, *not one in every ten of you has the luxury of* a piano-forte at home for your own children. You are not commanded to love your neighbors any better than yourself. If you love them as well as yourself that is all that is asked of you. Mr. Hoxie dwelt on the *necessity of electing honest* and economical school officers, urged the need of general and untiring action, called on the merchants to use their influence with their book-keepers, their clerks, their porters, their carmen, on the working-people to use their influence with their fellow-workmen, on each of them to use his influence with his neighbor, to save the City from the disgrace of having such a Mayor as Fernando Wood; and he was satisfied that if they only made an *effort worthy of themselves, this glorious* old City would be redeemed from the degradation it had suffered at the hands of that wretch. [Loud applause.]

Amid renewed cries for Whiting, an old gentleman mounted the table, and was proceeding to address the assemblage, when some one asked his name. He said his name was John C. Montgomery, and he was not ashamed of it. He was then desired to put on his hat, but he expressed his preference not to put it on, though it had already almost been knocked into a cocked hat. He proceeded to state that he had been called General Montgomery; that, when in Pennsylvania, it was quite usual for his Irish fellow-citizens to regard him as a son of the gallant Richard Montgomery, who fell in the service of his adopted country, before the heights of Abraham; that bets had been made on the subject; that committees had been appointed to wait on him to learn the fact whether he was or was not the son of that Montgomery, and that it always happened that the persons betting that he was not were the winners. He had seven reasons to prove he was not; the first of which was, that General Montgomery never had a child, male or female. [Laughter.] The speaker said he would not further detain the meeting, but expressed his intention of being at the meeting in the Academy of Music, and he would probably tip them a stave there. He had not found any man of any party who would do such violence to his conscience [illegible]

[illegible]

To the Electors of the City of New-York:

The undersigned, taking great interest, as citizens, in the wise and honest administration of municipal affairs, in the enforcement of a good police, and in the preservation of the peace and order of the City, hail with gratification the nomination of Daniel F. Tiemann for the Mayoralty. Many of us have long known him, and have been familiarly acquainted with his capacities, character and habits in his business relations, and we believe him peculiarly fitted to discharge the duties of that office in the present public emergency. We know, above all, that he has that highest competency for this great public trust, in this—he is an honest man of unspotted personal character, a man whose word is the bond of truth, a citizen who has filled many public trusts with a fidelity never questioned. He will bring to the Chief Magistracy of the City universal confidence in his integrity and certain assurance that this great office will be lifted above the jobbing and corruption which too often infect the City Government, and will be administered honestly and well.

W. F. HAVEMEYER, BENJAMIN H. FIELD,
CHAS. H. MARSHALL, FRED. DE PEYSTER,
H. M. SCHIEFFELIN, PELATIAH PERIT,
and others.

Amid calls for Whiting, an adjournment to the Academy of Music on Tuesday next was proposed and carried unanimously, and at twenty minutes to 5 the vast assemblage dispersed.

Nomination of Members of the Common Council.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Sir: The nomination of Daniel F. Tiemann as candidate for the office of Mayor of our City, should call forth the unanimous approbation and grateful thanks of all honest and upright citizens; should insure the hearty coöperation and united efforts of all who wish to see our City delivered from the thraldom and evil influences to which she has been subjected; to consummate that nomination by their votes, and triumphantly to induct him into office. If there be only unanimity of action among the honest, the intelligent, the well-disposed of our citizens, the result cannot be doubtful. But in electing Mr. Tiemann to the office of Mayor the work of our citizens will be accomplished but in part. It would be unjust to Mr. Tiemann, and our efforts at reform would fail of success if, as Mayor, he should be left to contend single-handed with, and to have his decisions overruled by a Wood majority in the Common Council. This must not be. We must nominate and elect Aldermen and Councilmen who will sustain our Chief Magistrate and prevent his measures from being thwarted.

Allow me to suggest, through your paper, to the Nominating Committee who have so nobly performed their duty in presenting the name of Daniel F. Tiemann as their nominee for Mayor, to continue the good work, and to make it their business to see that in every Aldermanic and Senatorial District Committees be appointed for the nomination of such candidates for Aldermen and Councilmen respectively as will unite with Mr. Tiemann in stemming the torrent of corruption which is sweeping over our City, and in restoring our City Government to its pristine vigor and integrity, independent of the trammels of party influence.

A DEMOCRAT OF THE OLD SCHOOL.

Symptom and Signal of Distress.

From the Daily News (Mayor Wood's organ) of yesterday.

Certain officials of the General Government, we learn, are busy in their efforts to disturb the harmony of the Democracy, and *defeat, if possible, the regularly nominated Democratic candidate for Mayor.* A sense of honor, if nothing more, should induce these gentlemen to act with and not against the party, to support the united action of the regularly constituted authorities of the party, and do all things towards strengthening and securing for it unity of purpose and success, and in the false and disorganizing acts of the gentlemen referred to, *we desire to know if it meets with the approbation or concurrence of the Government officers at Washington.* It is well to know on what ground we all stand.

Political.

The Democrats of the Fourth District have nominated Robt. McIntire for Police Justice. Of the Sixth, they have nominated Daniel Clarke.

The "Democratic Americans" of the Sixteenth Ward, assembled last evening at Schaefer's Hotel, in the Seventh-avenue, and nominated Alderman Peter Fullmer, as the regular candidate for Alderman, and Edwin Smith for School Commissioner. A. G. H. Duganne and other gentlemen addressed the meeting. A Committee was appointed to obtain contributions for the poor of the Sixteenth Ward. Jacob L. Moore, Esq., was President of the meeting, which adjourned to Friday next, when other Ward nominations will be made.

☞ As our advertising columns have shown from day to day, the list of candidates—except School officers—for the December election, which occurs a week from next Tuesday, is nearly completed. The list includes as good men and as great rascals as the City can produce.

THE LATE MURDERS.

A Cargo of Spanish Convicts Loose in the Metropolis.

The Same Persons Suspected of Guilt in Both the Murders.

MORE VIOLENCE.

THE WATER-STREET MURDER.

Death of Another Victim—Several Suspected Parties Arrested—The Murderers Supposed to be Spanish Convicts—Coroner's Inquest Continued.

Susan Dempsey, the Scotch girl, one of the parties stabbed in the Water-street dance-house, on Thursday morning, has since died at the New-York Hospital, from internal hemorrhage. This makes the second death in connection with this horrid tragedy. The unknown man who was killed outright has not been identified yet, and the body is still kept at the Fourth Ward Station-house for identification. The name "Andrew McManus," found written on the back of his memorandum book, it is presumed, will yet lead to his recognition. One person, who saw the body yesterday, says that he thinks the deceased belonged in Rochester, N. Y., and worked on board a canal-boat. The injured parties now remaining at the Hospital are still considered in a critical condition. During Thursday night and yesterday the Police of the Fourth Ward continued their search for the murderers. Nine persons altogether have been arrested on suspicion of being *implicated in the murder. Thus far nothing has been* elicited positively identifying more than one of the parties arrested, and only three have been detained on suspicion. Two of those detained refuse to give their names. The other one gives his name as Miguel Aguilara. One of the girls belonging to the dance-house identified this individual as a frequent visitor at the house, in company with the men who committed the murder. On the persons of those arrested were found daggers, the blades of some of which were nine inches in length, and other murderous *instruments. The Police think they have* learned sufficient to leave no doubt but that the murderers belonged to the gang of Spanish convicts and disbanded soldiers who reached this port about a month ago, on board the Spanish brig *Emilia*, bound to Spain, but which put into this port in distress. The discharged convicts were those who had been sent to Cuba for political offences, and the soldiers were a part of those who rendered themselves obnoxious in the insurrection at Saragossa, and were sent for punishment to Cuba. They have been kept at the expense of the Spanish Government, and are under the charge of the Spanish Consul. Most of them are quartered in Brooklyn. The Coroner has addressed a note to the Spanish Consul for the names and whereabouts of these parties, and intends to have them singly confronted with the witnesses for identification.

Mark Driscoll, the proprietor of the dance-house, was recalled and testified as follows: There were only two Italians in the house, they have been in the habit of coming to my place for six weeks; at times they were dressed like midshipmen [illegible] from Rhode Island, one directly after the other; I have had some conversation with my brother-in-law in the Hospital since the murder was committed; he says he could recognize the Italians or foreigners who stabbed him.

The three Spanish prisoners who had been arrested on suspicion of being implicated in the murder were each shown to the witness, but he was unable to identify either of them.

Isabella Anderson, sworn—I live in the house of Mr. Driscoll, No. 377½ Water-street; I have lived there the past two years; I saw the two Spaniards come into the house on the night of the murder; I have seen them there frequently before; About half-past twelve o'clock Wednesday night the two Spaniards came to the house; they both stood opposite the fire when they came in; I was then sitting beside the landlady on a bench when the stoutest of the Spaniards pointed to me; the tallest Spaniard then called me up stairs; when I went up he gave me a quarter of a dollar; I turned down stairs immediately, when he followed after me; I had no criminal connection with the man, because he did not give me money enough; when we came down he caught hold of me in the hall-way; I got away from him and ran into the sitting-room; I fastened the door and he could not come in; on entering the bar-room the landlord asked me what was the matter; the Spaniard said something but I could not understand what he said; I saw nothing of the murder as I remained in the sitting-room till it was all over; I did not see the landlord's brother-in-law at all; I should know the two Italians if I should see them again; the Spaniard only caught hold of my dress in the hall, when I pulled away and ran into the sitting-room; he did not draw any knife on me; I kept the two shillings which the man gave me; I do not know the names of the two men; about two weeks before the murder the men passed our house in company with several other men; they looked in the house, but did not come in; I cannot identify either of the prisoners as parties whom I have ever seen at Mr. Driscoll's.

Catharine Wiley, sworn—I reside with Mr. Driscoll in Water-street; I have lived there five years; I have seen the Italians who were at the house on the night of the murder, there frequently before; I came into the bar-room at the time of the row; Mr. Driscoll and a Spaniard were quarreling about a quarter of a dollar; I heard Isabella Anderson call for help; the bar-tender, Mr. Driscoll's brother-in-law, ran up to her; the small Spaniard attempted to run up to the other Spaniard, but Mr. Driscoll took hold of him to prevent him; the Spaniard then drew a knife on Mr. Driscoll; Mr. Driscoll ran back towards the street door, and seized a beer bottle and struck the Spaniard across the neck; the Spaniard immediately turned around and stabbed the man who was standing next to me; the name of the man he stabbed was Arnold James; Mr. James and another girl and myself ran into another room and locked the door against the Spaniard; I saw the tall Spaniard endeavoring to stab Mr. Driscoll's brother-in-law with a dagger; as soon as I saw the knife I ran out of the house; after the murder was committed and the murderers had fled, I heard Mr. Driscoll's brother-in-law cry "Murder," and saw him fall on the corner of Oak and Roosevelt streets; I do not know the names of the two Spaniards.

To a Juror—Mr. Driscoll struck the Spaniards when they went out of the door; the Spaniards did not come back again; I was not tipsy on that night.

The witness was unable to identify either of the prisoners as persons who had ever been to Mr. Driscoll's place. One of them looked like one of the murderers, but had not as full a face and brilliant eye.

Isabella Anderson recalled—I recognize Miguel Agelaer, the Spaniard present, as one of the party who was in the habit of coming to Mr. Driscoll's place with the parties who committed the murder; to the best of my belief he was not in the house on the night of the murder.

The Coroner, through an interpreter, told the prisoner Miguel Agelaer, that unless he told the names and whereabouts of his companions he would have him put in prison, but if he gave the desired information he would let him go. The prisoner refused to give any information, and he was ordered by the Coroner to be locked up.

Mary Ann Curran, sworn—I have lived at Driscoll's the past six years; I was in the bar-room on the night of the murder; a little after twelve o'clock I saw the two Spaniards come into the house; when they came in one of them stood with his face to the fire and his hands behind him; he took one of the girls up stairs; they remained away about three minutes, when they came back into the room; the Spaniard caught hold of the girl and endeavored to get her to go up stairs again, but she refused to go; the landlord's brother-in-law at length went to the girl's protection; the two Spaniards at once drew their knives; I called out to the landlord, "Mark, Mark, look at the knives!" when I saw the knives I ran into the entry, and the small Spaniard followed after me; as we were going in, the sailor, Arnold James, was stabbed, but he did not know it; the Spaniard followed us into the entry; the tall fellow is the one who stabbed Mr. Driscoll's brother-in-law; I ran into the street; when I came back, the girl cried out that she was stabbed; I know the men; several of them go together; no one has called at the house since the murder and cautioned me not to say anything about it.

To a Juror—I have been in the habit of seeing Miguel Agelaer in company with the others.

Mary Knowles, sworn—I live at Mr. Driscoll's; I have lived there only three weeks; my business is to take care of the children; I was in the kitchen on the night of the murder; when I heard the racket I ran towards the bar-room; I heard the cry of "murder;" I saw the sailor, James, coming towards me; at the same time I saw one of the Spaniards raise his knife and stab the girl, Susan Dempsey; I then got under the bed; I never saw the two men there before; I am a respectable woman; I used to work at shirt making, but was thrown out of work, and to keep myself from starvation, had to take my present situation; I intend to leave it as soon as I can get another place.

The inquest was here adjourned till 3 o'clock this afternoon.

THE WILLIAM-STREET MURDER.

A clue to the Murderers—Coroner's Investigation Continued—A Witness Committed—Young Vincent Exonerated.

Assiduous efforts are still made to ferret out the assassins who murdered Francis Vincent, at No. 15 North William-street, on Tuesday night. The parties originally arrested are detained in custody, but as the testimony before the Coroner progressed, the suspicion against them diminished somewhat. The Police now think the murderers are concealed on board the Spanish brig *Emilia*, lying at the foot of Clinton-street, East River. This brig is the vessel on which the Spanish convicts and disbanded soldiers came to this port about a month since, and the presumption now is that the murderers of Mr. Vincent, as well as the perpetrators of the Water-street murder, are the same parties, or at least belong to this gang. Two officers were sent last evening to search the vessel. Young Vincent, the son of the deceased, who was arrested on suspicion of being implicated in the murder, has proved he was with his brother-in-law on the night of the murder, and he was discharged yesterday from custody. The body of the murdered man has been removed to the Evergreen Cemetery, and placed temporarily in the receiving vault of his son-in-law. The following is the additional evidence elicited before the Coroner:

David Liston, sworn—I belong to the United States service; I am located in Chatham-street; I was in Mr. Vincent's store two minutes before the murder; [illegible] I had a cigar; Mr. Vincent and three or four others were in the store at the time; the persons there were talking Spanish; Mr. Vincent joined in the conversation; two of them were about five feet six inches in height, and another about five feet ten inches or six feet in height.

Here the witness was requested to look around the room and see if he could recognize anybody present who was in the store on the night of the murder, when he pointed at Michael de Lorenzo as one of them. He was shown Joseph White, but he said he could not recognize him.

I also saw Mr. Vincent's son that evening, but I cannot say whether it was in his father's store or not; I think it was in the evening when I saw him; there was nobody in his company; it was somewhere in the neighborhood of William and Chatham streets I saw him, if not in the store; I went to Chatham-street, between Pearl and Duane streets, from Mr. Vincent's; I was standing at No. 66 Chatham-street when I heard of the murder; it was about half-past ten o'clock P. M.; I didn't go to the location of the murder till next day; I walked away back after looking at the theatre of the murder; I know no more.

To a Juror—I don't recollect whether Mr. Hilton was at Vincent's on the night of the murder, although I saw him somewhere; I didn't see Anthony White there that night; it was no more than two minutes after I left Mr. Vincent's store that I heard of the murder.

It was suggested by one of the Jurors that the commanding officer of the witness should give some assurance that he should not be transferred to another station for some time to come, as he might be wanted as a witness. The suggestion was at once acted upon.

Margaret Murphy, sworn—I live in No. 16 Vandewater street; I didn't know deceased; I rent a room No. 16 in Vandewater-street to a man who gave his name as Thomas White; it was about three days ago he moved in all his furniture; I gave him the key of the door about five o'clock in the afternoon; I heard the following morning that his uncle was taken up for the murder of Mr. Vincent; I went in the morning to Mr. White's; his mistress was there, and a man; I gave his mistress the money he gave me as rent, and said I would not have them in the house; they left my house that afternoon. Here Mrs. Murphy recognized the father of White as the person who was in the room when she returned the rent. That morning I saw the speck of blood on the ground inside the hall door; I observed none elsewhere; I was told this man (White's) uncle lived in No. 2; and having heard that a watch and money were taken out of his room, which was reported belonged to the man who was killed.

John Kenny, reëxamined—I don't know the names of the two men and two women I saw opposite Vincent's house at the time of the murder; I did not see any man come out of Mr. Vincent's a few minutes before the murder; my attention was not attracted to Mr. Vincent's house until I heard the crash; a man might pass out of Mr. Vincent's house before the crash without my noticing him. The witness expressed the opinion that the murderers could have been arrested if sufficient Police force had been in the neighborhood, but he could find no Policeman.

Joseph Quick, a Policeman of the Fourth Ward, explained that there are only two officers placed on Frankfort and William streets; they have all the streets bounded by Pearl, Chatham, Spruce and Ferry streets.

Daniel D. Sutton, Policeman, said that at the time of the murder or thereabout there was a row at the end of the beat and the officers went there.

Joseph Cerrigioli, recalled—Mr. Cohen had a man under arrest about five or ten yards from the corner of Frankfort-street, Globe Hotel; I have known Mr. Cohen for two years; have seen him several times intoxicated; have not had much conversation with him; do not know of his being a quarrelsome man; I saw no person running away except the man he had in his custody; some persons ran up against the store; Cohen put his hands on him and said, "You are my prisoner;" the man he arrested was a middle-sized man; did not notice that he looked like a Spaniard.

John Kenny, recalled—Mr. Cohen was coming from the Globe Hotel towards Mr. Vincent's when I first saw him; could not say whether Mr. Cohen was sober or not; did not see anybody holding the door outside; the men who came out ran down towards Frankfort-street, and turned up William-street, opposite the Globe Hotel.

Adjourned to 3 P. M.

The inquest was adjourned to 3 o'clock P. M., but the Coroner being engaged in arranging about the custody of the store and goods of the murdered man, the case was not resumed until 3½ o'clock.

Two lawyers who are retained by the accused parties were present. The Coroner remarked that an inquest should in the nature of the case be as private as possible to secure the ends of justice, and while he would not object to their presence, he could not permit their interference in any form with the examination of witnesses. The Coroner also commented upon the sworn statement of the witness who saw Mark Cohen the private watchman, arrest a man who was running from the scene of the murder, near the Globe Hotel, and then releasing him again; that person was not Mr. Hilton, as positively sworn to by said witness. He thought this man Cohen should be held responsible for his extraordinary conduct in letting that person go. The Jury were of the same opinion, and an officer was dispatched with a warrant to arrest him.

The examination of witnesses was then resumed.

Gustavus Montag, being sworn, says: I live at No. 11 Frankfort-street, and am a painter; I have known Mr. Vincent more than seven years; I have sometimes frequented the house; I was at his place about four weeks before his death; I was also there on the night he was killed, after his death; I have not seen any Spaniards come into his place; I entered his house about a quarter after eleven o'clock on the night of the murder; there were many Policemen in the place, the store was full; Mr. Vincent was lying on the floor dead, covered with a blanket; I saw several persons I knew, one was Thomas, a tinsmith, living in Frankfort-street, also Mr. Strauble living in my house, Mr. Mandeville, from No. 27 Frankfort-street, Mr. Neuss, from Clinton-street, the private watchman Cohen and Jacob Hoff; these are all the persons I recollect; the body was lying on the floor, his head within two feet of the door, his feet on the left of the stove; I did not see any one raise the body while I was there; the officers lifted the covering to exhibit the body to persons who came in; I remained there two hours, going in and out; the body was not removed during this time; I went away about two o'clock A. M.; Mr. Thomas and Mr. Straube left the place with me.

Coroner—Had you any notion in your mind as to who committed the murder?

The witness hesitated some time, and finally answered, "I don't know any." Question repeated in another form, when the witness said he was sitting in a lager-bier saloon, No. 16 North William-street, with several persons, and that boy Joe (Joseph Cerriagoli, examined on Thursday) was present; Joe, in conversation on the subject of the murder of Vincent, said that he was going past Vincent's place on Tuesday night, and looked through the shutters; he saw all, or the whole affair, and he would know them, or the men he then saw, a hundred years hence, but his heart wouldn't let him speak what he knew. Joe referred to the murder of Vincent; he did not state what time it was; the conversation was on Wednesday, between five and six o'clock P. M.; there were several persons also who heard the statement of the boy Joe; their names are Reed and Kast, doing business at Nos. 12 and 14 Spruce-street, Mr. Kobland, a confectioner, corner of Duane-street and Broadway, and Mr. Jacob, No. 102 Mulberry-street.

At the conclusion of this testimony there was a general feeling that a positive clue to the murderers was discovered, and an officer was dispatched with Mr. Montag to find and bring him before the Coroner.

Joseph Cerragoli reëxamined—The witness is a young Italian, not over 20 years of age; is known as a fast boy, who follows no particular calling. He

[Continued on Eighth Page.]

ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA'S MAILS.

THE FINANCIAL PRESSURE IN EUROPE.

The late Advance in the Bank of England's Rate of Discount.

Central American Affairs from an English Point of View.

Banquet to the Officers of the U. S. Frigate Niagara.

Causes of the Failure to Launch the Leviathan.

The Cunard steamship *Niagara* arrived at Boston on Wednesday afternoon. Her mails were dispatched in the steamboat train, *via* Stonington, and reached this City yesterday morning. The Financial news, as already announced by telegraph, is of importance. Full details will be found below.

The United States frigate *Niagara*, Capt. Hudson, left Plymouth on Thursday morning, Nov. 5, for the United States. Her Majesty's ship *Impregnable* [illegible] yards, and the hearty cheers of the men were returned by the Americans.

At a meeting of the Eastern Steam Navigation Company, held in London on the 4th inst., it was reported that there was not the least twist or deflection in the *Leviathan*, and that she sits as fairly on her cradles as she did on the morning of the day of the attempted launch. Although her position is a few feet nearer the river, yet she lies on her old ground, and is no more liable to settle down than she has been for the last twelve months. The whole work remains firm and solid. Some alterations, however, are to be made in the chains on the river, when her launch is again attempted. The change in the ship's name was only determined on the day previous to the attempted launch.

A letter from Capt. McClintock, commander of Lady Franklin's expedition, has been received. It is dated on board the yacht *Fox*, lat. 71°, off Cape Cranstown, close at Uppernavik, Aug. 3. The gallant commander writes in high spirits—his ship is good, his provisions are good, and his men are all that could be desired. One of the seamen, who appeared consumptive, was sent home.

A good deal of excitement was caused in Liverpool on Wednesday, the 4th inst., particularly amongst seafaring people, by the report that on the voyage to Liverpool, the captain and officers of the American ship *Isaac Webb* had behaved with great cruelty to some of the crew, and that one man (Williams) had died in consequence. Five of the seamen were taken by some of the detective police to the office of the American Consul, who commenced an investigation into the affair, but found that the statements of the men were so vague and confused that he could do nothing with them. The captain and officers denied that they used unnecessary severity, and state that the man Williams, who was unable to perform seaman's duty, died a natural death, and was buried at sea.

We read in the London *Post*:

"Mr. Joseph Rodney Croskey having resigned this office, the duties of which are now discharged by Mr. Wm. Thompson, the merchants and tradesmen of the town are about to present Mr. Croskey with a testimonial in appreciation of the services he has rendered to the shipping interests of the port from time to time, during the number of years he has acted as Consul. An influential committee has been formed, with the Mayor of the borough as chairman, the Town-Clerk as treasurer, and one of the borough Justices as secretary. Apart from the personal compliment intended, this presentation possesses an interest, as forming another of the numerous manifestations of international friendship and good will existing on the part of this country and the United States."

According to a Belfast journal, a celebrated swindler, known as John James Moore, has escaped to the United States, and is probably now in New-York. Among the passengers by the *Asia* was a "Mr. Moore," and the Belfast paper says:

"There can be no doubt that this is the celebrated John James, and that he did not enter his Christian names on the steamer's books is only in keeping with his already well-earned character for deep cunning. So far as the authorities are concerned, this announcement can remove all doubts as to Moore's whereabouts; and it is to be regretted that the bungling of the Cork detective officers permitted the escape of the offender."

We find the following paragraph in the Paris *Pays*:

"An American Company has been formed for the purpose of substituting a canal across the Isthmus for the railway, which is admitted to be insufficient for the commercial wants of the world. The scheme is believed to be favorably regarded by the maritime powers of Europe. A demand for the concession of the canal has been made at Bogota, and it is this concession which the Government of New-Granada has been authorized to make. We may add that according to the original idea of the project, the canal was to be a neutral property placed under the protection of the powers interested in its formation."

THE FINANCIAL CRISIS.

THE ADVANCE IN THE BANK OF ENGLAND'S RATE OF DISCOUNT AND ITS EFFECT.

From the London Times, (City Article,) Nov. 5.

There has been more general heaviness in the city to-day than at any period during the present pressure, and the funds have experienced a further reaction of three-quarters per cent. Consols for money, which closed last evening at 89⅝ to ¾, were first quoted at 89¼ to ⅜. Some renewal of the demand for stock on the part of the public then caused an advance to 89½, but they soon returned to 89¼, and a rather heavy sale finally caused a fall to 89.

The increased feeling of anxiety observable in the city to-day was owing to a general anticipation that an advance of the Bank of England rate of discount to 9 per cent will immediately take place, and the applications were on a scale of sufficient magnitude to warrant the anticipation. There is no doubt, however, that they were considerably increased, not only from the extra requirements consequent upon its being the 4th of the month, but also from the mere belief that a rise is imminent. Should the step be adopted it will afford no reason for a diminution of confidence. On the contrary, it will show that the Bank are determined steadily to maintain a policy which will enable them to continue discounting freely every sound bill that may be presented. As the rate advances the amount of paper in the market is gradually reduced in proportion to the contraction of business, and the supply and demand are thus kept in a state of equilibrium. There is, therefore, not the slightest reason to fear that any establishment possessed of legitimate assets will be exposed to difficulties originating in the condition of the money market. All paper accommodation will be obtainable upon paying the true price for it, and it has already been remarked that, although the difference between the rates of 5 and 9 per cent. per annum—which amounts on three months' bills to 1 per cent.—may be a serious drawback from all mercantile profits, it can never affect the solidity of any house not otherwise impeded. Up to the present moment the Bank have not made any alteration in their mode of business, either with regard to the length or amount of bills, their terms of advances to the discount houses, or any other point, and there is no ground to suppose that they will do so. An advance in the rate, with a distinction possibly in the charge for those having more than 60 days to run, is all that is likely to be witnessed, and this is calculated to effect every object. The shipments of specie, both to America and India, are even at present far from exhibiting a certainty of profit, and, at all events, there must be a limit, and that not a distant one, to the conditions on which they can be continued. Hence it may be supposed, that a turn must soon be witnessed, and that the next week or two will be the heaviest time of trial. For houses compromised by the American disasters, as well as those now suffering from the fall in the produce markets, there can, of course, be no escape from terrible losses; but these are apart from any question regarding the general charge for discount. They must be borne, whether the rate of discount is 8 or 9 per cent., and thus far they have been borne so admirably as to enable all the parties engaged to the utmost confidence and assistance that can legitimately be afforded them. The only way in which the unavoidable mischief we are called to sustain can be extended or rendered dangerous would be by the occurrence of panic, but it is to be hoped we may be spared the humiliation even of contemplating the possibility of such an event.

From the drain of specie and the pressure for discount which has prevailed during the past 10 days it is to be presumed that the bank accounts which will be made up to-night, and published on Friday evening, will exhibit most unfavorable totals. According to the last return, however, there was still a margin for a reduction of more than a million in the bullion and nearly two millions in the reserve of notes before we should reach the lowest point obtained in 1847, at which period the rate of discount was not carried beyond 8 ℔ cent.

The payments falling due to-day (the 4th of the month) were not unusually heavy. They are understood to have been extremely well met in all quarters.

From the London Times, (City Article,) Nov. 6.

The Bank of England have to-day raised their charge for discount from 8 per cent., which was adopted on the 19th ult., to the unprecedented rate of 9 per cent.

The public were fully prepared for the measure, and in some quarters it had been anticipated even that the movement would have been to 9 per cent. for bills not having more than 60 days to run, and 10 per cent. for longer descriptions. That the latter restriction would not have proved too strong seems already to have been indicated by the fact that the demand has shown little, if any, diminution. As the public have now an amount of notes in their hands equal to any recent average, and business has been for some time undergoing rapid contraction, this continued pressure must be mainly caused by alarm and the consequent desire of every person to be oversupplied. The question whether any further rise will be necessary will therefore greatly depend upon the extent to which this action is carried. If the mercantile community, instead of recognizing from what they have already witnessed of the course of the Bank that they are in no danger of being suddenly shut out from accommodation, will pertinaciously rush to obtain a double share, any inconvenience they may sustain will be of their own creating. The Bank can undertake to provide for wants, but not for fears. There is not the slightest provocative to panic, and whether such a humiliating exhibition of national ignorance and folly can now take place is a question rational people would hardly have entertained a few weeks back. The old opponents of the Bank Charter Act, however, are beginning to bustle in the storm, and it is impossible to feel certain on any point. One of their great modes of creating fright is by pointing to the low state of the reserve of unemployed notes, as if when that is exhausted the Bank would be obliged to cease discounting altogether. But the fact is that the Bank could, under such circumstances, still continue their discounts on as great a scale as ever, since their bills receivable each day of course on the average bring in as large a total as they are ordinarily asked to let out. They could not increase the scale, but no one will suppose that with a contraction of business in all quarters any increase can be required. There is consequently not the shadow of a pretext for any cry for Government palliatives. Some persons who have shown every disposition to assist in allaying idle apprehensions have nevertheless suggested that Government should intimate their readiness to grant a conditional power of relaxation in the same manner as in 1847,—that is, by a notification that upon payment of a certain rate sufficiently high to prevent needless applications the public should be allowed to have any extent of discount they might require, without regard to the increase or decrease of the stock of bullion. But the public have never in the present crisis been without an assurance equally strong. It is admitted that it does not matter how high the rate may be, so long as the certainty is given that money can be had at some rate. When has this certainty been called in question? The very object of the Bank, in each successive advance, is to maintain a position to enable them to comply with every legitimate application, and there can be no doubt of this being effected, unless an insane demand upon them should prevent it. It may, however, be asked, "Why not avert the chance of such folly, by a Government notice that would calm everybody? Grant that in principle it would be humiliating and ridiculous, still it could do no harm, and might prevent much mischief." This announcement can scarcely be requisite. All classes of the public must be well aware that if the nation should so pitiably lose its self-possession as to give way to panic, there is but one remedy, and that the Government will be compelled to adopt it. There can be no need, however, by a formal proceeding, to proclaim a belief that the financial sense of the nation is still so low as to cause the degrading contingency to be regarded not only as possible but probable.

The funds to-day have exhibited fully as much steadiness as could have been anticipated. Under the certainty that a further movement would take place at the Bank they opened at a decline of a quarter per cent., and subsequently experienced another slight fall, but the market was without agitation. Consols for money were first quoted 88⅞ to ⅞, from which they advanced to 89. They then remained at 88⅞ to 89 till the breaking up of the Bank Court, when several sales of stock, some of which were alleged to be on account of the Bank, caused a reaction to 88¾ to ⅞, which was the final quotation.

In connection with the Bank announcement to-day no one can fail to see cause of congratulation at the fact of a heavy loan to India having thus far been avoided. Even the assistance already afforded to that country—amounting to three or four millions sterling, since the cessation of the payments ordinarily due from it, must equally, with the specie in course of dispatch, be regarded as a contribution on our part—has seriously aggravated the difficulties of the crisis; and if a loan of five or ten millions in addition had been contracted, we should undoubtedly, for the sake of making everything smooth to the Indian people, and the routine financiers at Calcutta have plunged the entire trade of the empire into confusion. Happily, too, as regards the future, it may be hoped that the advance to 9 per cent. will have the good effect of causing the Home Government to insist that these financiers, before availing themselves of the easy method of drawing upon what they fancy to be the exhaustless resources of England, shall be compelled to attempt the discovery whether a country which, for a long time, has been absorbing silver from us at the rate of six millions per annum, cannot be made to provide in some degree for the cost of its own disturbances. Periods of insurrection are precisely those in which a suspension of specie payments is not only legitimate, but in most cases, as a matter of justice, indispensable; and even if it were an admitted evil, instead of a salutary precaution, it would be better that the natives of India should be subjected to the slight inconvenience of receiving their dividends and other claims in interest-bearing but temporarily inconvertible paper, than that the commerce of Europe and America should be convulsed and thousands of families be thrown out of employment, in order that there should be no discomfort on that side, and no interruption to the facilities of hoarding. It is the business of the Indian Government to consider what they would do if they had not the English exchequer to fall upon. Would they abandon the country, or would the wholesome stimulus of necessity yield its usual results? We have supplied men and munitions, and India is rich enough to find money. There is no reason to assume that the issue of a note circulation, even on a large scale—supposing it requisite as a last resource, a circumstance far from certain—would be attended with difficulty. The natives would be found sufficiently keen to estimate the value of a Government note, carrying 6 or 7 per cent. interest, and receivable at par in the course of six or twelve months for revenue dues, and at the same time we should have the satisfaction of knowing that every one with paper of this description in his pocket would feel an access of loyalty and a proportionate desire for the maintenance of order.

An average business has been transacted in the foreign stocks generally, at the depressed prices of yesterday.

The final prices of the French Three per Cents on the Paris Bourse this evening were 66f. 80c. for money, and 67f. for the end of the month, showing a decline of only an eighth. The alteration in the Bank of England rate of discount was probably not generally known before the close of business. The private letters state that the bullion in the Bank of France has not experienced during the past week any important alteration. From all places in the continent various sums in specie seem to be in course of transmission to America.

There were no gold withdrawals from the Bank to-day, some which were intended having been checked by the alteration in the rate of discount.

The discount houses have increased their rate of allowance to 8 per cent. for money at call, and 8¼ for deposits with short notice, being an advance of 1 per cent. The National Discount Company have notified that their terms are, respectively, 8¼ and 8½ per cent. The rate of the joint-stock banks for deposits will be 8 per cent. It was not expected that so large an increase would have been adopted, and in several quarters there was a strong indisposition to accede to it.

From the London Times (City article) Nov. 7.

The funds have been fairly maintained to-day. They opened with a very unsettled appearance at a decline of ¼ per cent., but there was ultimately a recovery; and, although after regular hours a reaction from the highest price again took place, the market presented no appearance of general weakness. The first quotation of Consols for money was 87⅞ to 88, the two days' later news from New-York by the *Vanderbilt* having created a feeling of discouragement, but the public made investments, and a rally soon occurred to 88⅜. They then went to 88, from which they once more recovered to 88¼ to ⅜, remaining at that point up to the official close. Subsequently it became known that the Bank returns would exhibit a reduction of £1,330,525 in the notes unemployed, and of £872,014 in the bullion, and a tendency to heaviness was again manifested, some transactions being effected at 88⅛ to ¼ for money, and 88⅜ to ½, for the 7th of December. The recent sales of stock by the Bank have nearly equalized the rates in the Stock Exchange and discount market, and 8½ per cent. was offered to-day for advances on Consols from account to account. Bank Stock left off at 209@211; Reduced, 87¼ to ½; New Three per Cents, 8[illegible] to [illegible]; and India Stock, 210@213. The increased value of money has considerably affected the market for the unfunded securities, and India Bonds were quoted 50s.@40s. discount; while Exchequer-bills declined on sales to 25s.@15s. discount.

The applications for discount at the Bank of England, to-day, were numerous, but no difficulties transpired in London.

In the foreign exchanges, this afternoon, there was a general advance, the principal rise being in the rates on Amsterdam and Hamburg.

The corn market was steady, this morning, at the rates of Monday.

The report of the Liverpool cotton market for the week shows a limited and difficult business, at a further fall of ⅛d. per lb.

About £14,000 in bar gold was withdrawn from the Bank to-day. 35,000 sovereigns were, also, taken for exportation to Lisbon, where the exchanges have been unfavorably affected by the interruption to business caused by the recent fever.

It is stated that a deputation of Glasgow merchants and mill-owners is about to proceed to London, to ask the Government for measures of financial relief. If they are able to define what they wish to be adopted, and it should appear consistent with any principles of public honesty, there can be no doubt that it will receive full attention. The difficulty is to conjecture the probable nature of the demand. *It cannot be for a reduction in the rate of discount, since, while the rate is 9 or 9½ per cent. in Hamburg, 12 per cent. in Vienna, and 36 per cent. in New-York, no one would suggest that the Bank of England should lend at a lower rate than 9, unless they wished to see every ounce of gold drained from the country, and a national bankruptcy as the consequence.* Neither can they contemplate requesting that the Bank should discount more liberally. Not a single sound bill has yet been rejected by the Bank, nor is there any probability that such will be the case. Such an application would therefore simply be a request in another form that they should be compelled to discount unsound bills. Neither can it be for any enlargement of the circulation by means of an issue of one-pound notes, or any similar device, on the plea that the existing amount is not sufficient for the commercial wants of the country. Trade has undergone contraction in all directions, and there has been an enormous fall in prices, yet the aggregate of notes shown by the *Gazette* return of this evening to be in the hands of the public is *nearly a million in excess of the total in use in June, 1856, when the rate of discount was only 4½, and the increasing magnitude of our transactions was a daily subject of surprise.* None of these grounds being available, it is to be presumed the deputation will simply solicit the Government to promise that the Bank shall not be allowed on any sudden occasion to destroy the commercial community by refusing accommodation at any price. If this should be the case, as there is not and never has been the remotest danger of such an event, the Chancellor of the Exchequer can have no difficulty in giving the required assurance. Whatever may be the views of the deputation, it is above all things essential they should be prepared to state them specifically. This is a duty they owe to their fellow-traders. The present is not a time for any body of men inconsiderately to create alarm by a vague clamor for impossible aid, and thus, by complicating the existing distress, to paralyze those who can be saved only by the exercise of mutual confidence and self-possession. *We have been exposed to difficulties more sudden and extensive than any nation was ever before called to sustain, and the way in which they have been met must be a marvel to the whole world. There must have been a cause for this result, and it will be found in our currency system. It therefore behoves all to beware how, by endeavoring to weaken the public faith in the working of that system, they may change our calm and dignified course into one of imbecile confusion.*

The market for silver is flat, and it seems that the disposition to send gold for purchases on the continent has greatly subsided.

London (Nov. 6) Correspondence of the Manchester Guardian.

The advance in the Bank rate of discount yesterday, necessarily claimed some attention in mercantile circles to-day; but its interest is secondary to the American advices, which are in the present instance more unfavorable than before, and tend to diminish the hope of matters righting themselves so speedily as was expected. The state of the produce markets is, at the same time, very unsatisfactory, yesterday's fall in prices being from 10 to 15 per cent. in several articles, making the total decline within the last two months considerable. Notwithstanding all these considerations, and the probability of the Bank returns proving unfavorable, there is no want of confidence in the general soundness and stability of trade; and thus, notwithstanding our difficulties, it is considered that, with proper prudence and forbearance, they will finally be overcome. As the advance in the Bank rate is to stop the drain upon this country for gold, and it suffices to effect that object, it is manifest that it is made not with any view of arresting unsound trade, but for a temporary purpose and its duration cannot be long maintained. Money is extraordinarily abundant, and therefore, while accommodation is afforded to the extent required, the real fact is clearly arrived at, that the whole question now agitating the public mind, is only a matter of two or three per cent. for a brief period. As regards the houses connected with the American trade, they, it is true, have to contend with the suspension of remittances, an interruption to their business which necessarily places impediments in their way, but are not generally insurmountable. The supply of capital now in the market is unusually large, and, as business is contracted, must soon bear a still greater disproportion, as compared with the demand. It denotes the real soundness of trade, and the stability of credit, that so few commercial failures have taken place; nor must it be forgotten that the current change for discount is not a rise from 3 to 8, but from, say 6 to 9 per cent.; its value for some few years past having been greater than in former periods, and its character thereby altered to a more permanently higher charge than in former years.

Much of the present demand for money, it must further be observed, is not on account of actual wants, but arises from the simple desire to obtain it on easier terms than when it may be wanted; a course of proceeding which necessarily tends to raise the rate against themselves, and thus produce the effect which they apprehend.

One very important fact, which ought not to be overlooked at the present moment, is that there is no competition between merchants and speculators for a supply of money, the quantity now on the Stock Exchange being exceedingly heavy, which is freely lent at 3 to 4 per cent. on stock. There is, then, no clashing of interests, and any one in want of money, possessing security in the shape of consols, or any of the other English stocks, funded or unfunded, can obtain it on terms less than one half that charged in the discount market. We know of one mercantile house which possessing half a million of Consols, has pledged the whole in the Stock Exchange, at from 3 down to 4 per cent. They are there placed independent of the charge of 9 per cent. in the commercial market. The loan is renewed from account to account. The jobbers have been only too happpy to recover this supply of stock.

From the London News.

The question now arises, will 9 per cent. stop the drain upon the Bank? Under the circumstances, we do not believe that the new restriction will do more than check it. Until the exchange between England and America experiences an important advance, gold will inevitably flow thither. At the same time we are under the necessity of remitting to the Continent considerable quantities of gold in payment for silver drawn thence for shipment to the East, the drain being at present aggravated by the remittances of silver for account of the East India Company. Many persons will be disposed to hope that a fresh rise in the rate of discount will check the foreign drain upon the Bank, and give a fresh favorable impulse to the foreign exchanges, and that supplies of gold from Australia will arrive in time to mitigate the existing serious pressure. We have a misgiving that in some respects these views are over sanguine, and we cannot contemplate without great pain the severe distress which a prolongation of the crisis will occasion in all circles, even amongst houses of acknowledged solidity and caution. To our apprehension the position of the Bank of England is approximating closely to that witnessed in the Autumn of 1847. The institution retains its grasp upon a large store of gold, but the reserve of notes must be rapidly diminishing under the extreme pressure. Now, we admit that there is a considerable discrepancy between the features of the two periods; external influences, conducing to an external drain, are now a prominent cause of embarrassment. But in one important point the symptoms of the two epochs correspond closely; we notice a growing disposition on the part of the public to hasten to secure money, lest the procuring of it should hereafter be attended with increased difficulty. With every wish to deal cautiously with this very delicate branch of our subject, we cannot refrain from declaring our conviction that a continuance of this pressure will demand the intervention of Government. The Bank Act is again upon its trial, and its justification may upon this occasion, as in 1847, require all the eloquence of its advocates. Should that Act be now found to stand in the way, and stop the flow of the life-blood of commerce, its provisions must be suspended, as they were ten years ago. The commercial community will cheerfully pay eight, nine, or ten per cent. for money until the pressure subsides, let them but be assured that the needful supply will be forthcoming at even those high rates upon good securities. We commend this matter to the earnest consideration of Government. It is their duty to watch the progress of affairs most closely, and if they postpone action until the cry of distress becomes as intense as in 1847, they will be called to a strict account. We are no alarmists—we have confidence in the caution and energy of our countrymen, and in the general soundness of our commercial position, but the pressure may become too severe to accord with the maintenance of the Bank Charter Act in its integrity. It will be said, perhaps, that the relaxation of the act would accelerate the efflux of bullion. We do not believe that the result would be so; but if nine and ten per cent. rates of discount prove insufficient to keep the bullion here, we would say, let it go. And we firmly believe that an immediate intimation from Government to the effect that, should necessity arise, they will be prepared to authorize the Bank to extend its issues, if even in contravention of the law, would go far towards reassuring the public mind, and preventing an extension of the area of embarrassment.

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS.

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending the 31st October, gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Public Deposits	£5,166,918	Increase	£299,175
Other Deposits	11,489,979	Increase	225,993
Rest	3,270,241	Increase	30,742
On the other side of the account:			
Gov't Securities	£10,254,541	the same as before.	
Other Securities	22,197,320	Increase	£1,792,723
Notes unemployed	2,258,275	Decrease	1,327,565

The amount of notes in circulation is £20,371,070, being an increase of £606,765; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £8,731,553, showing a decrease of £638,241 when compared with the previous return.

In addition to the above the *Gazette* also contains a Bank return to the 4th of November, being the first published under the new plan for giving the Bank returns to the Wednesday instead of to the previous Saturday. The comparison of the two statements gives the following results:

Public Deposits	£4,871,944	Decrease	£295,974
Other Deposits	11,910,670	Increase	340,691
Rest	3,305,579	Increase	35,338
On the other side of the account:			
Gov't Securities	£10,120,104	Decrease	£134,437
Other Securities	22,626,251	Increase	430,931
Notes unemployed	2,155,315	Decrease	102,960

The amount of notes in circulation is £20,266,745, being a decrease of £105,255; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £8,497,780, showing a decrease of £233,773 when compared with the preceding return of the 31st of October. The total decrease in the bullion since the return of the 24th October when compared with the return of the 4th of November is therefore £872,014.

On comparing this last return with the lowest period in the year 1847 it appears that the present reserve of notes is £978,575; and the present stock of bullion is £185,089 greater than their respective amounts at that time.

BUSINESS IN LIVERPOOL.

From the Liverpool Post, Nov. 7.

Another failure is reported—that of a large shipping house, chiefly concerned in the timber trade. There was a very limited demand for Cotton yesterday, with an irregular and depressed market, the sales being under 1,000 bales. The Borough Bank was visited by large numbers of depositors, and, with a view to prevent any fraudulent claims, detective officers were in attendance. Business generally on 'Change was yesterday very dull. It is stated that the dock trustees have raised a large sum (£50,000) upon dock bonds, at five per cent. The creditors of Messrs. Clayton & M'Keverigan held a meeting on Thursday, at which a statement of assets and liabilities was submitted. It appears that, while the former do not much exceed £5,000, the latter amount to £21,000. This statement, however, does not include the premises at Birkenhead, used by Messrs. Clayton for their extensive operations in connection with the building and repairing of shipping. We understand there are some difficulties with respect to the adjustment of the lease of these premises. The creditors are to meet again on the 16th, by which time it is hoped that the firm, with the assistance of friends, will be able to make some arrangement with those to whom they are indebted.

SUSPENSION OF MORE HOUSES IN THE AMERICAN TRADE.

From the Sheffield Correspondent of the Manchester Guardian.

The intelligence of the suspension of Messrs. Naylor, Vickers & Co. came like a thunder-clap on the town. Messrs. Naylor, Vickers & Co. have long been known as one of the wealthiest and most successful firms in Sheffield. To their old trade of steel converters, file manufacturers, rollers of steel, &c., they have recently added the dealing in British iron, and the importation of foreign iron on a large scale. The great extent of their business in this country, and especially in America, has enabled them to secure the contracts with the Swedish iron producers for the best marks, and they have carried on a profitable trade.

The united liabilities of the firm at all their places of business in Sheffield, Liverpool, New-York, Boston and Stockholm are under £450,000, and its assets are returned at £690,000, showing a surplus of £240,000, besides the private property of the partners. These assets consist chiefly of iron, of the best marks, of steel and other metals, of first-class bills, and of real property. There are in bills £400,000; in metals, nearly £200,000; the premises and plant of the firm in Sheffield have been valued in their stock-taking at £35,000, though they are really worth from £20,000 to £25,000 more. In this estimate the iron has been valued at ten per cent. below its cost price. The cause of suspension is, as stated in the circular, the entire derangement of mercantile affairs in America. The house has large assets there, both in commercial bills and in stock, but the state of affairs are such that the bills are not paid, the first houses in New-York and Boston requiring a renewal of their paper. Since the crisis began, Messrs. Naylor, Vickers & Co. have sold in America only for cash; but the result has been greatly to contract their transactions. Instead of receiving £50,000 or £60,000 monthly from America, they have been under the necessity of sending funds out to their houses there to sustain solvent customers. What Naylor, Vickers & Co. have suffered from has been an entire stoppage of their ordinary returns beyond the Atlantic. Their bad debts are of small amount, not exceeding, so far as known by the last mail, £3,000; and it is confidently stated that even if all their American debts should prove bad, the resources of the house are still sufficient to pay every person what they owe. If there had been a reasonable prospect that the American crisis would pass over in a month or two, no doubt Messrs. Naylor, Vickers & Co. would have found means to continue their payments.

From the London Times.

It transpired late this afternoon that the acceptances of the firm of Powles, Brothers & Co. to foreign draughts had been dishonored. The cause of the embarrassment is stated to be disappointment in the receipt of remittances from South America. The acceptances of the house are about £50,000. The firm of Powles, Price & Co., in which Mr. Powles is also a partner, and which is engaged exclusively in the insurance business, is not affected by this event.

Liverpool letters state the suspension of Messrs. W. Orr & Co., in the River Plate trade. The liabilities are not supposed to be very heavy.

GREAT PRESSURE ON THE IRISH BANKS.

Dublin (Nov. 5) Correspondence of the Manchester Guardian.

The intelligence of the advance of discount by the Bank of England, from eight to nine per cent., created extraordinary sensation here, and considerable surprise and disappointment among many of the commercial class. The news did not reach the Bank of Ireland until after the meeting of the Directors had terminated, and, in consequence, no step will be taken until to-morrow, when the rate for British and Irish bills will be advanced to nine per cent. The other Dublin banks await the action of the Bank of Ireland. I have often recently mentioned that trade was remarkably sound, and credit exceedingly well maintained in this city; but it is now impossible to say how far the enhanced rates for money may press down even solvent traders. The banks here have acted, up to this time, with great liberality and prudence; but circumstances will force them to be very circumspect in their transactions.

From the Belfast Mercury.

As far as Belfast is concerned our merchants and manufacturers appear up to the present to have been only slightly involved in the effect of the crisis, which is producing such wide-spread dismay in other localities. Yesterday was settling-day, and we have full assurance for the statement that for the past six months there has not been a "4th" which passed off more satisfactorily. The "run" on the banks has ceased in Belfast, and confidence appears to have been completely restored, even among the farming classes, who were the principal parties to entertain apprehension. We regret to say, however, that a County Down firm connected with our staple trade is announced to have suspended payment. The liabilities are to the amount of £22,000 and the assets are said to be likely to turn out amply sufficient, if they could be obtained, for their realization. A small house in Belfast is also reported as having succumbed to the pressure, but it is so trifling, only to the amount of £1,200, that it has received very little attention.

THE PARIS BOURSE AND THE CRISIS IN FRANCE.

Paris (Nov. 6) Correspondence of the London News.

The news brought by telegraph, that the Bank of England has raised its discount to 9 ℔ cent., being quite expected, did not produce any great effect on the Bourse. It is taken for granted that the Bank of France, pursuing the system it has adopted, of keeping its discount within 1 ℔ cent. of the London rate, will at once augment its charge to 8½ ℔ cent. Up to a late hour this evening the Directors had not met, but there can be little doubt that they will make the change to-morrow. The state of the Bank has slightly improved. It is understood that the bullion, which had fallen to 190,000,000 three days ago, has now increased to 196,000,000.

From the Paris Correspondent of the London Times.

The French houses in commercial relations with the United States watch with intense anxiety the course of the financial crisis in that country. They are aware of the difficulties they will have to encounter; they dispatched goods for which they themselves have entered into engagements in the full confidence of returns which cannot be realized so long as the American banks do not resume their payments in cash. Yet, if we are to believe what we are told, the effect will not be so severe on the French trade as is supposed. The majority of the houses that will lose by the American failures are wealthy, and in a position to meet the crisis. Some have already taken precautions against loss, and also to secure the payment of their advances. They have sent orders to their agents in the United States to accept payment in paper, and to lay it out in the purchase of corn, cotton, and sugar, for which a ready demand will be found in the markets of Europe.

A DARK VIEW OF THE CRISIS.

From the Liverpool Post.

A well-informed correspondent writes to us as follows: "The pressure is now being transferred from the manufacturers to the laboring population, and unless measures of relief are applied, thousands of artisans in Scotland will be thrown destitute on the country. The Bank of England Directors can only comply with the provisions of their Charter, with money at 9 and 10 per cent. Cotton, that was at 9½d., must come down to 5½d., and at this price manufacturers would be enabled to go on with safety. As for the United States, four-fifths of the Banks and merchants are insolvent; and value of the cotton crop will, therefore, be reduced as assets one-half. Wheat and flour have already come down 50 per cent. in the Western States, and these prices must be expected to govern future maximum operations. The struggle, in the meantime, is between money and produce, the importer and manufacturer, the exporter and the foreign consumer; for one thing is clear—this country cannot continue to pay for India and China produce in specie, as hitherto; nor can America expect any longer to tamper with the markets of all the world with her spurious credits. In Canada the Banks are confident of maintaining specie payments, unless some unexpected complication should supervene, which was not anticipated. Should this attitude be upheld, the produce of the West would be moved to the seaboard during the Winter, by railway to Portland, through Canadian agency and monetary facilities."

WHERE IS THE MONEY GONE TO?

From the London Times, Nov. 5.

The commercial panic across the Atlantic is beginning to lead to a very rigid economic inquiry. The money is gone, and who has spent it all? That is the question. We need not add that the question is asked with considerable irritation and sharpness of tone, sufficient to account for any amount of reluctance in the culprit to come forward and confess. Who has spent all the money? The *Hue and Cry* of New-York offers an almost unlimited reward for his or her apprehension. Whoever discovers the criminal will receive not only a pension of several thousand dollars for life, but also a civic crown; he will be clothed in splendid apparel, and led on horseback through the streets of the City. All New-York is at present busy in searching for the gigantic spendthrift. Where has he gone? What has become of him? Who saw him last? What train did he leave by? Has he fled to the Dismal Swamp, or to California, or to Nicaragua? Is he still in the City, evading pursuit? Everybody is looking into cupboards, behind doors, under beds, and in all holes and corners of upper and lower stories, to see if he is there.

When a man becomes a bankrupt, and cannot find out who is to blame for it; when he has decided that, of course, he himself has had nothing to do with it; that none of his clerks are in fault, or the Post-Office, or the Government, or the Custom-House,—in lack of every other cause of the smash, he turns round upon his wife: "Yes; now, I have got it. I always thought it would come to this. Now I see the consequence of marrying an expensive woman." This our cotemporary, the New-York Times, tells us, is now the general explanation given at New-York of the recent convulsion of the money-market. Women are the burden of conversation, and the whole community is agreed that it has married a most expensive wife. All New-York merchants are turning round fiercely upon their domestic partners; the extravagant wives have done it all—it is the French silks, the crinoline and moire, the gloves and feathers, fans and furbelows, that have ruined them; these have taken the money out of the country. The whole City, says our cotemporary, is full of "misogynist declamation." "From the extreme of obsequious gallantry we are passed to the opposite excess of vituperative injustice. We are treating them, in fact, very much as the African savage treats his fetish. In the times of our prosperity we could not sufficiently adulate those lovely omnipotent beings. But the pretty creatures of yesterday are the extravagant sirens of to-day." Severe sumptuary laws are almost meditated—enactments against dress, ornament, lace, jewelry, &c. The American merchant's wife must return to rigid Republican simplicity. One would imagine there was a Jonah preaching repentance, and that the great American Tyre was going literally to clothe herself with sackcloth. There will be allowed Quaker bonnets alone, gowns of the plainest drab stuff, shawls of the same; those wives of the most opulent citizens who are permitted to use silk, will have it measured out to them by the Mayor and Corporation. The Legislative Assembly of the State will debate in the next session upon the subject of female dress, and, as soon as a committee has sat, examined witnesses, and made a report on the annual quantity of clothing and ornament which the commercial welfare of the community can spare the ladies, will proceed to lay down permanent restrictions, which will be a model of sumptuary wisdom, and supply an example for the legislation of other countries that may find themselves falling into mercantile confusion.

Such is the repentance, not of Nineveh, but of New-York, and certainly it is an instance of the same sword that wounded healing. Money is the corrupter, and bankruptcy is the converter. New-York now finds that it has gone astray—that it has departed from the original simplicity of the Puritan founders, and it is anxious to return to drab again, in order that it may get rich again. This motive to national penitence would not, indeed, have satisfied the Prophets, and the penance itself appears rather too vicarious a one. The American tradesman repents by deputy in the person of his wife, who, to atone for the luxury and extravagance of the community, is to wear drab. This is rather too much after the model of that mediæval fasting which the landlord performed by the instrumentality of his serfs, and by the Royal rule of chastisement which bound Buchanan, the preceptor of the youthful James I., whenever the young Prince did anything wrong to flog his companion for it. American gallantry will, doubtless, assert that the gentlemen, after all, will be most severely punished by this severity to the ladies, and they will feel the reduction of female costume most acutely. But if the gentleman retains all his peculiar luxuries, and only economizes in the dress of his wife and daughters, we shall think that he has a power of consoling himself for the loss of gay colors. But, though the repentance of New-York is not a very afflictive one, and though its motive will not bear accurate examination, the very pause to reflect and examine is something. Things are come to a standstill, and there is a general idea that "we have been going too far," and that "we must retrench." The pause is only a short interval in the rush of commerce and adventure, but it is still for the time a sort of repentance—a commercial communing with itself—though the fit of penitence will pass off, the rush commence again, and America go on getting, spending and pausing, and then getting again, to the end of the chapter.

Our New-York cotemporary, however, takes up this question in a gallant rather than a commercial spirit. He does not see why the ladies alone should be blamed for the failure of the New-York Banks, and why they should be the only victims of retrenchment. He enters into a very accurate calculation on the subject of silks, furs, and foreign articles of wear, and shows that the ladies have not been at all extravagant:

"Let us see how the matter stands. For the year [illegible] the importations of silk goods into this country amounted to $31,[illegible]—truly a 'parlous' sum, and a tremendously effective figure of speech for a lecture on the ladies."

But he is not overwhelmed by this figure, but proceeds to examine it. He discovers:

"That out of these millions of dollars' worth of silk, there are certain 'masculinities' to be deducted—viz.: the sleeve and skirt linings of some 4,000,000 of male coats, and the cravats and waistcoats of silk that the American men from Maine to California contrive in a twelvemonth to consume, besides mystical ribbons and aprons belonging to orders and lodges, silken cushions, curtains, &c."

The deductions leave in his estimate only $23,000,000 to be charged to the ladies. Is this sum, then, an extravagant one? He decides not. At an average of $2 per yard, this sum would represent 11,500,000 yards of silk, which, "as a reasonable young lady assures him," would only supply 1,000,000 silk dresses. Now, then, having got the annual number of dresses, we come to the number of the wearers. The United States contain nearly 3,500,000 houses, 1,500,000 of which he considers to represent each an average income of $1,000 a year—*i. e.*, an income which justifies silk. So these 1,500,000 families only wear 1,000,000 silk dresses, which is only one silk dress per annum for the whole family, and only that for two-thirds of them.

Our cotemporary is equally accurate and equally triumphant in his calculation about fur, thread, lace, gloves, embroideries, &c. He pleads for a single million of dollars "as a small sum to spend on the defence and ornament of the 3,000,000 of white hands upon which 6,000,000 of [illegible] male lips kept constantly swearing fealty for 12 long months." The playful gallantry of our cotemporary quite shames the rigidity of the English press. He discovers against the female consumption of fur a gentleman's set-off of 600,000 dollars' worth of that article "imported by masculine hatters." In the matter of thread lace he can discover no set-off in kind, "though a legend still survives in this city of a gentleman whose nuptial garments were made beauteous with borders of point." But he has instead a set-off of $576,000 for fancy firearms. In the same way, against the female embroideries he has a tremendous set-off of nearly $5,000,000 for cigars and tobacco. And, lastly, foreign wines and spirits give an overwhelming balance against the men, and the ladies are brought out triumphant. Our cotemporary certainly deserves a bouquet from every lady in New-York for his championship.

Central American Affairs and the Mission of Sir Wm. Gore Ouseley.

From the London Times.

There is nothing in the Central American question which is very interesting to the English people. For many years the Spanish States which are situated near the Isthmus have shared the indifference with which we are accustomed to regard the politics of the mother country. Their social relations, their customs, their friendships, and their feuds have been less studied on this side of the Atlantic than the doings in Caffraria, or Borneo. But of late an adventitious notoriety has attached to these regions. They have been the scene of adventures which recall, however unworthily, the remembrance of the buccaneers three centuries ago. The United States, with an increasing population and great material prosperity, of course contain a number of restless spirits, who, having neither the will to work nor the capital to speculate, are glad of any enterprise which promises them excitement and congenial employment. Hence the series of attacks which have been directed against the possessions of the Spanish race during the last ten years. In the greatest of these the whole nation took part, and the result was the annexation of the fairest portions of the Mexican State to the territory of the Union. The acquisition of Texas, California, and New-Mexico, and the brilliant campaigns of Scott and Taylor have naturally made the despoiling of Spanish America a popular idea. Invasion has become to some extent a pastime for the idle and dissipated. Within a few years Cuba has been attacked, and Nicaragua occupied for months by forces waging a kind of private war under the name of filibustering. The profound peace which reigns on the American continent, the smallness of the United States army, and the consequent want of an outlet for the military spirit of the population, have no doubt led to those expeditions, which every one must condemn as reprehensible, and which would be ridiculous, did not the courage and endurance of the misguided adventurers extort a kind of admiration.

However, we are assured, and can well believe, that the people of the United States do not support these violations of the law of nations. To say nothing of higher motives, it would seem that Americans are convinced that the possession of these equatorial regions, and their admission into the Union as States, would be a curse rather than a blessing. There is a zone to which men of European race must confine themselves in every part of the world. Whatever may be the physical vigor of Anglo-Saxons, or Irishmen, or Germans, they cannot hope to occupy the swamps and forest land of the Tropics with impunity. Central America and the West Indies may be cultivated by negro labor, slave or free, and a certain number of whites may live in affluence and civilization as owners or overseers, or traders or professional men; but the bulk of the population can never be of our own race. If whites settle in numbers, they must degenerate and become demoralized, and die out in the course of a generation or two. These things are too plain to escape the observation of thinking men on either side of the Atlantic, and consequently the Americans, with the exception of the extreme Southern party and the fanatics for annexation at any price, have no desire for acquisitions on the Spanish Main. The Tropic of Cancer must be the limit of Anglo-American Republicanism. The path of civilization is westward, and the nation must obey its destinies. The true statesman does not attempt to rule events, he merely watches and takes advantage of them. Every year thousands of acres are brought into civilization far to the west of the Mississippi, and towns are rising on the most distant shores of Lake Superior. The whole impulse of the country is westward along

the belt of northern Free States. European emigrants flock as naturally towards Illinois and Iowa as the native-born lad from New-England. To check or control this movement merely by the promptings of political ambition is impossible, and the world may rejoice that it is so. We, in England, with a long experience of tropical possessions, have felt from the first that the scheme for converting into American States the neck of land which joins the two Continents could have no root in any real national instinct.

While, however, by the nature of things Central America must be left in the hands of its present possessors, yet England and the United States must always have the deepest interest in the tranquillity of the country. That Honduras, or Nicaragua, or Costa Rica can ever occupy a high position in the world as States no one can believe. But they may yet be peaceable, prosperous, and respected. The Spaniards have adapted themselves to the country better than we ever should be likely to do, and they have not that antipathy to amalgamation with the Indian and African races which marks the Anglo-Saxon. They are certainly the fittest people to inhabit the country; at any rate, they are there, and we must make use of them. So to settle the Central American question must be our first object. The long disputes between the Union and this country are, perhaps, better understood by diplomatists than by the public. In America they have, no doubt, been followed with interest by the readers of newspapers, but we Englishmen, amid the multiplicity of our relations and the never-ceasing succession of great questions, have paid but little attention to a region which we generally associate only with mahogany, rattlesnakes and yellow fever. However, the question is really important, simply because it has been made so by politicians. The aggressive designs of this "grasping monarchy" on Central America were, we will venture to say, the topic of some fifty thousand orations last 4th of July. We cannot but rejoice, then, that our Government has determined to settle the matter, so far as lies in its power. Sir WILLIAM GORE OUSELEY has been dispatched to the United States, and will, it is said, be met in an amicable spirit by the American Cabinet. The chief object of discussion will, of course, be the construction to be placed on the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty. It is well known that a party in the United States has seen with anger the Government at Washington bind itself never to occupy the Central American territory. Happily it is, we believe, only a party, and the great body of the public will be contented with a treaty establishing the neutrality of regions which as a possession can be useful to no one, but a free passage through which is necessary for the security of the world's commerce. The complaint that England still retains some rights on this coast is evidently frivolous. England has nothing but the little settlements which date back so many years, and which she has bound herself not to extend. The question has, no doubt, been complicated by the filibustering expeditions, which have excited the American mind, and made it unwilling to consent to anything which seemed likely to check the occupation and conquest of the country. However, as this excitement has now pretty well passed away, the sensible and equitable stipulations of the treaty are likely to be better appreciated. We sincerely trust that the two Governments will settle this matter speedily and permanently. The quarrels between these little Spanish States, their petty wars, their social disorganization, and now General WALKER's buccaneering, have delayed for years the great work which alone can give a value to this part of the world. A canal joining the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans is every day becoming more and more a necessity. The Americans can hardly reconcile themselves to the notion that the route from New-York to San Francisco is always to be round Cape Horn; nor can we help seeing that the nearest way to our Australian Colonies is across the Gulf of Mexico. It seems now high time to think about this great work, which we believe was once proposed by the United States Government and cordially approved by our own. But, whether the canal is to be in Nicaragua or at Panama, it is necessary that the whole region should be tranquillized, which can never be done as long as the bickerings between America and England allow sanguinary factions to be continually "pronouncing" in each unfortunate Republic.

Banquet on Board the British Flag-Ship Impregnable to the American Officers.

From the Plymouth Mail, Nov. 5.

On Saturday last a farewell banquet was given to Captain HUDSON and the officers of the United States steam frigate *Niagara*, by Captain HOUSTON STEWART, C. B., and the officers of the flag-ship *Impregnable*, as a token of respect for the courtesy and gentlemanly bearing which has been exhibited by the former during their stay in this port, and as an interchange of good fellowship between the gallant representatives of the naval service of the two nations. In order to show due honor to the guests, and to give more than ordinary interest to the occasion, the fine old ship was gaily decorated. The starboard accommodation-ladder was covered with flags, and the rail with laurels, while over the entrance port a device was erected of the British Crown, underneath which was the word "Welcome," both being lighted up with variegated lamps. Among the visitors from the *Niagara* were Captain HUDSON, Commander PENNOCK, Lieutenants GUEST, WHITING, MACAULY, BOYD, (Marines,) Drs. LYNCH and WASHINGTON, and Purser ELDRIDGE; from the *Agamemnon* were Master-Commander NODDALL, Mr. HILLIARD, Lieutenant GRAHAM, R. M., Dr. KERR, and Mr. ROLLSTONE. The whole party accompanied Captain STEWART from the quarter-deck to the elegantly furnished chief cabin, the tasteful arrangements of which gave the most unmistakable evidence of the handiwork of the fairer sex. Very shortly afterwards the band played "The Roast Beef of Old England," which called the officers into the fore cabin, in which the dinner was served. The table was laid out with admirable taste. Captain STEWART took his seat in the centre on one side, having Captain HUDSON on his right and Sir BARRINGTON REYNOLDS on his left, while Commander PALMER faced him, with the Commander of the *Niagara* on his right, and the second lieutenant of the *Niagara* on his left. Among the decorations of the cabin was a fine plate of her Majesty hanging in front of the centre of the royal standard of England, and on the opposite bulkhead was a plate of General WASHINGTON suspended against the American flag.

After the removal of the cloth,

Captain STEWART, in rising to propose the health of Her Majesty, said it was quite as much a matter of attachment and good feeling as custom with the English people to drink to their Queen, so great was the loyalty awakened by the many virtues which adorned her character.

The toast was drunk upstanding and with cheers.

Captain STEWART again arose, and said he could have wished the proposal of "The Health of the President of the United States" had fallen into abler hands than his, though it afforded him much pleasure to introduce the toast. The President of the United States held a high position among the potentates of the world. Called on to preside over the destinies of a mighty nation, he was freely elected by the people, and when placed at the head of the nation he stepped from the ranks of the people. [Cheers.] The warmest interest in the prosperity of America was, and must ever be, felt by the people of England, and though divided by the great Atlantic Ocean, and distant 3,000 miles, it was determined that space should be bridged over; and in the attempt to carry out that line of closer connection both nations had cordially joined their efforts. The great aim and object of both countries were in many respects the same—each striving for the promotion of the interests of peace, of commerce and of science—of civilization and the extension of the Christian religion. [Hear, hear and cheers.] The English people could not fail to remember that the Americans were the direct descendants of England, and that they were, therefore, really brethren. There was something beautifully touching to the feelings of the English people when they considered that the youngest children in America were first taught to speak in the same language as their own. As brethren they must be for ever, and the union between England and America, in peaceful relation to each other, it was most devoutly to be hoped would never be broken by any circumstances which the progress of Time's iron hand might bring about.

Drunk with loud cheers. Band—"Hail Columbia."

Captain STEWART said the toast he should next propose was one which no party would neglect to drink, and which would always be secure of a most cordial reception. In proposing the toast of the army and navy of the United States he was certain it would be received by his brother officers in the English service with pleasure and characteristic warmth. It had been his fortune to serve with both the American forces, and he had great pleasure in being able to speak of their [illegible] excellence, a knowledge which also made him the more anxious that the English nation should respect the forces of the Great Republic. [Cheers and laughter.] He had great pleasure in seeing an American ship-of-war here, on such a friendly mission as that which had brought them, and he would be very happy to speak to them by the electric telegraph; but he hoped they would never speak to each other with cannon balls. [Cheers and laughter.] He hoped and believed, however, that the two nations knew and understood that their separate and combined interests lay in their union being drawn closer together than ever it had yet been. "The Army and Navy of the United States."

Band—"A Life on the Ocean Wave" and the "White Cockade."

The toast was drunk with cheers.

Capt. HUDSON, in acknowledging, on behalf of the American navy, the compliment which had just been paid to that service, said he had not the eloquence of Capt. STEWART, but he thanked them very heartily for the kind manner in which the toast had been proposed and received. He quite agreed with what the gallant captain had said respecting America and England, and he hoped that peace and unity would always continue between them, for he fully believed that war would prove a sad misfortune to both. They were the only two nations in existence which were perfectly independent of each other, and yet owed a common origin. It was true the Old Country sometimes did not approve of the steps of the New, and remonstrated warmly, and if America went filibustering England would speak up very sharply. [Cheers and laughter.] Looking, however, to the unity of interests of the two countries, he hoped the time would come when they would go forth together shoulder to shoulder. He liked Mr. BUCHANAN, the President, and as for the Queen of England, he had never heard a word said of her but what was in her praise. She was, as Capt. STEWART had said, a good mother, and in every respect a noble example to the women of England and of every other country. He held her to be the best and dearest Sovereign in the world, and if she would be persuaded to go over and visit the United States, he believed they would pay more attention to her, show more respect, and more real attachment to her person, than any nation in the world—almost more than the English people themselves. [Cheers and laughter.] Capt. HUDSON then observed in a jocular style that America intended to do away with all diplomacy and carry out her policy with other nations in a more straightforward manner. He believed Mr. BUCHANAN would make a very excellent President of the Republic, and he was satisfied he had a very favorable feeling towards this country. [Cheers.]

Lieutenant BOYD, of the United States Marines, acknowledged the toast on the part of the American army. Although he said he did not directly belong to that branch of the service, it was the second time he had been in England that he had been called upon to respond to that toast. It might be presumption in him to do so, but he could say that the American army had always done its duty in whatever way it had been required by its country, and had fought its battles victoriously. If it was asked from whence they received their first knowledge of the science of war it was from the English soldier. They had been placed in circumstances very similar. The American army in Mexico had not only contended against greatly superior numbers, but, like the English army in the East, had to endure a pestilential climate and privations that tested the moral as well as the physical courage of the soldier; and meeting the enemy in his stronghold—the very capital of his empire—they fled before the American steel, thus proving the indomitable courage and perseverance which his countrymen imbibed from their noble ancestors. After expatiating at some length upon the deeds performed by the respective armies of England and America, he said he would conclude by offering the following sentiment: "May the God of battles, the protector of women and the helpless child, so direct the gallant band who are now serving their Queen and country so nobly in the East, and enable them to inflict the just vengeance upon the barbarians which they so richly deserve, that they may hereafter never attempt to war against the Christian, or massacre helpless women and children." Lieutenant BOYD took his seat amidst tremendous cheering.

Various other toasts were given, after which the gallant party adjourned to the wardroom for the enjoyment of the Virginian weed, and Lieutenant GUEST, of the *Niagara*, made a most able and brilliant speech in acknowledgment of the courteous and friendly attention which the American officers had received from their professional brethren in the English service.

Vice-Admiral Sir BARRINGTON REYNOLDS left the ship at 10½ o'clock, and as he went over the side was saluted by the discharge of a volley of rockets. Captain HUDSON and the officers of the *Niagara* remained on board in the enjoyment of the hospitality of the officers of the *Impregnable* until the "small hours" closely approached, and on leaving they gave three cheers, which were as heartily returned from the deck of the flag ship.

The Leviathan Steamship.

CAUSE OF THE RECENT FAILURE TO LAUNCH HER—ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE EVENT IN DECEMBER.

From the London Times.

After it was determined to cease all further efforts to effect the launch on Tuesday, the workmen were employed throughout the night in taking proper precautions to secure the vessel in the position in which she at present rests. For this purpose powerful timber shores were fixed under her stem and stern beyond where the cradles support her, and the massive check-tackle which secures her on the side towards the land has also been hauled taut, so that, as far as human ingenuity can foresee, there is no mechanical possibility of her now slipping and launching herself without notice.

As might have been anticipated, the most vague and contradictory rumors are afloat as to the cause which led to Tuesday's failure. Only two of these are sufficiently probable to demand notice. The first states that in consequence of the immense pressure and friction the iron transverse bars which cross the bottom of the cradles have cut into the railway metals, and so fixed the whole that it would be immovable unless the entire vessel can be raised up from the launching ways and started afresh. For this report we are glad to say the result of a close inspection of the bars leaves no foundation. In fact, the friction, considering the amount of pressure on the cradles and bars, seems to have been marvelously slight. The second report avers most positively that the launching ways themselves have settled down under the weight of the ship's stern and fixed it as it were in a hole. This also is incorrect, for the ways remain as firm and rigid as on the first day of their construction, and up to the present they have received no cause to be otherwise, since the vessel is still in its original foundations. But the ways have been so constructed as to allow for a sinking. Each "way" of 120 feet wide is formed by three spans of 40 feet each—the spans resting each upon rows of piles, and rising in the centre 1½ inches, so that a considerable depression is provided against. The real cause of the failure on Tuesday was the accident which took place at the windlass, and which made the whole mass of workmen so timid and suspicious that it was actually unsafe to intrust them with the execution of details which preeminently demanded coolness and judgment. From the same timidity, also, and from prudential motives, it was considered better after the accident to remove the men from the barges which were moored in the river, and worked the hauling tackle upon the midships of the vessel. These four barges were capable of applying a downward strain on the *Leviathan* of 250 tons, which strain was chiefly depended upon to move her in the case of the hitch which did take place. When the second attempt was made without the aid of these barges an undue strain came upon the chains which, fastened at the bow and stern, pulled towards the river, and at last the former broke. This, coupled with the accident to the pin of the hydraulic press, stopped the launch. The *Leviathan* at present rests exactly six inches lower than formerly, and, taking the mean of her progress fore and aft, about four feet down the launching ways. According to the incline of these ways, the actual lowering of the vessel since she moved is only four inches, but when the cradles were fixed under her and the last supports removed, she settled down two inches in the cradles themselves. From the levels taken it appears that the deflection in the whole length of the ship since she was left to support herself in the two cradles, is so slight as to be almost imperceptible. From the forward cradle to the bows the deflection is some fractional part of an inch; between the two cradles amidships none whatever is perceptible; and from the aftermost cradle to the sternpost, where more than 200 feet of the heaviest parts of the vessel hang entirely without support from the ground, the deflection is only half an inch. From the deck the entire deflection from stem to stern, nearly 700 feet, is only one inch. We believe that the arrangements for finally launching the colossal structure on the 3d December will not differ in any essential particular from the method pursued on Tuesday last, but we can speak more positively as to this in the course of another day. During yesterday Mr. BRUNEL, and the great ship's great Captain, the most indefatigable and zealous of all commanders (Captain HARRISON,) were down at Millwall, inspecting the ship, and ascertained that she was neither strained nor twisted, even to the extent of the most fractional portion of an inch. The men injured by the accident at the windlass are all progressing slowly, though still no hope exists of the recovery of DONOVAN, and SEACEY remains in a precarious state. Some idea of the frightful violence with which these poor men were struck may be formed from the fact that one of the massive handles of the windlass, of solid iron, 1½ inches in diameter, which struck the men, is bent and twisted as if it was formed of lead.

The American Steamer Vanderbilt Aground.

From the London News, Nov. 6.

The large steamer *Vanderbilt*, from the United States, was telegraphed yesterday as having passed Hurst Castle, at 9 A. M. Captain HIGGINS, her commander, was in bed, dangerously ill, and an East-end pilot was on board in command of the ship. A dense fog was on the Solent. The *Vanderbilt*, on passing Hurst, was on her way to Cowes Road, where she was to put out her English mails in a small tug steamer from Southampton, and then proceed to Havre. Between Cowes and Calshot Castle there is a sand-bank called the Brambles, where now and then a small craft has been lost. On the Brambles the *Vanderbilt* grounded. Most fortunately she was at the time going at only one-third of her speed, the tide was also flowing, and a powerful tug steamer, with steam up, happened to be close by to assist her off again. As soon as the *Vanderbilt* grounded, Mr. BILLINGSLEY, a gentleman from the firm of Messrs. DUNLAP & SCHOALIS, the Southampton agent of the Vanderbilt line, happened to be on board the Southampton tug, which was waiting at Cowes for the English passengers of the *Vanderbilt*, and he immediately gave orders to go along side the large steamer, and made preparations for assisting her off. The tide had to rise six or seven feet on the Brambles, and about two hours after the steamer grounded she was afloat again, but not before she had lost an anchor and broken a chain. Had it not been for the assistance rendered by the tug, the grounded steamer would not have floated before the next tide. At 1 P. M. yesterday, the *Vanderbilt* left Cowes for Havre, without having received any damage beyond that just mentioned. She left New-York on the night of the 24th ult. She ought to have started in the middle of the day, but was detained on account of an accident happening to the mail steamer *Atlantic*, which was to leave also on the 24th ult. It was expected that the *Vanderbilt* would have taken the *Atlantic's* mails on board, but late on the day of sailing she was ordered to proceed to sea without them. It was believed that the *Atlantic* would be ready to leave New-York for Liverpool on the 26th ult. The *Vanderbilt* has experienced nothing but continuous storms and heavy gales across the Atlantic.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

London Markets.

Per Niagara.] LONDON, Friday, Nov. 6—5 P. M.

The increased stringency in the MONEY market has produced almost a total suspension of business in the Colonial and Foreign Produce Markets. The Bank of England yesterday advanced their minimum rate of discount to 9 ₱ cent. ₱ annum. CONSOLS leave off 88¾@88⅞ for money, and 88½@88⅝ for account. Bar Silver, 5s. 1½d.; Doubloons—Spanish, 77s. 6d.; South American, 75s. 6d.; Mexican Dollars, 5s. ½d., nominal.

COCOA—Dull; 70 bags Trinidad were chiefly taken in; fine red, $1@$1 05; mid. to good red sold at 66s. 6d.@70s. 6d.

COTTON—Sales for the week 1,800 bales; prices are irregular. At Liverpool the sales for the week are only 21,000 bales, prices nearly nominal.

In SPICES nothing worthy of note.

COFFEE—The sales of the week have comprised 228 casks, 53 bbls. and 149 bags Plantation Ceylon, at 55s. 6d. for mixed and good ordinary grayish; 59s. 6d.@62s. 6d. for fine brownish to fine fine ordinary; 63s. 6d.@66s. 6d. for low middling to good middling; 67s. 6d. for middling colory, and 68s.@69s. for good middling bold; peaberry at 70s.@74s. Of Native Ceylon about 70 bags damaged have realized 56s. 6d.@57s., and a small parcel of really good ordinary (sound) has been sold at 59s. 129 bags pale Malabar sold at 57s. 6d.; 71 casks Wynard Plantation, 65s., and 67 casks brought full prices, fine fine ordinary at 70s.@72s. 6d., and bold colory grayish, 78s.@80s. 452 bags good first Rio were bought in at 46s. 6d.@47s., the highest bid being 41s. Privately, 400 bags Costa Rica sold at 62s.@63s. 6d. Early in the week a floating cargo of 2,400 bags Rio sold at 42s. 6d. for the Baltic, i. f. p. a.

CORN—The market is quiet, and prices without material change. Last week's average quotation for English WHEAT was 53s. 10d. on 162,069 qrs. returned. We quote White American Wheat 50s.@54s., and Red 46s.@48s. ₱ qr. American FLOUR 25s.@28s. ₱ barrel.

COTTON—Little demand, and prices of manufactured unchanged.

HEMP is again lower—86 tons Russian at auction partly sold; St. Petersburg Clean £29@£31, slightly damaged £29@£29 15s.; 500 bales Manila at auction were taken in at £31 10s. for fair roping quality, and a portion sold since at £30. JUTE—Of 2,300 bales offered about 600 sold at £2@£3 decline; good common to fair £15@£16 10s., with good and fine from £20@£21.

In COCHINEAL we have nothing to report.

IRON—In Welsh nothing doing, and quotations nominal. Scotch Pig dull at 57s. 6d.@58s. for mixed Nos. on Clyde.

In INDIGO nothing doing. Stock, on 1st inst., 18,040 chests against 21,963 chests in 1856.

LINSEED—Little doing at 1s.@2s. ₱ qr. decline. A cargo from Alexandria on the coast sold at 53s., c. f. & i., for the United Kingdom.

In LEAD nothing doing. Common Pig, £23 10s.; Spanish, £23.

LINSEED CAKES in steady demand. New-York, in barrels, £11@£11 5s.; Boston, in bags, £10 7s. 6d.@£10 10s.

LARD—Is 2s. lower, and in little demand. Western, in barrels and tierces, 76s.

OILS—Fish; 25 tons Sperm sold to-day at £78. Olive flat, and offering at lower prices. Rape lower, 44s. having been accepted for Brown, and 45s. 6d.@45s. for Refined. Linseed declined to 35s., but has since recovered to 36s.@36s. 6d. 76 tons Cocoa Nut were forced off to-day at 33s.@35s., and some Palm at 40s. for fine Lagos.

RICE—Is extremely flat, and even at a further concession it is difficult to sell. 900 bags Bengal are reported, middling white at 10s., and good mid. at 10s. 6d., and 300 bags Moonghy at 9s. In public sale 570 bags damaged Arracan were disposed of at 6s.@7s. 6d.; 7,511 bags Coringa offered in sale were all withdrawn.

SALTPETRE—Lower. The following are the sales reported, principally for cash: 1,100 bags Bengal, refr. 3½ to 4½, 52s., 7 to 9 at 46s., 12½ at 43, and 20 bags offered in sale, refr. 4 ₱ cent., at 48s. 6d. The stock in this port is 6,693 tons, against 3,633 last year, and 4,671 in 1855; deliveries 10,266 tons, against 14,274 last year, and 13,224 in 1855.

SUGAR—The continued pressure in the Money market has further seriously affected the value of this article, and even at a decline of 3s. since last week sales can now scarcely be forced. Only 480 hhds. West India have been sold during the week. 233 hhds. Barbadoes were all withdrawn, scarcely any offers being made. Of 7,418 bags Mauritius offered, only a few lots crystallized sold at 54s. 6d.@55s. 6d. for fine (16s. duty.) Of 2,165 bags Bengal about one-fourth was realized; good mid. white Benares at 52s. 6d.@53s. 6d., (13s. 10d. duty,) and Gurpattah Date at 35s. 6d.@46s. 6d. for low to fine yellow, the latter being fully 3s. lower. 3,564 bags grainy Madras were bought in, but 460 bags grocery sold at 2s.@3s. decline, fine grainy white 52s. 6d.@53s. 6d., (16s. duty,) good and fine yellow 46s. 6d.@50s. 6d., (13s. 10d. duty,) low yellow 43s. 6d.@44s. 6d., mid. white Benares kind 46s.@47s. 6d., (duty 13s. 10d.,) and low yellow syrups 34s.@35s. 6d. Foreign: 275 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, 459 boxes clayed do., (of indirect import,) and 2,326 boxes yellow Havana were withdrawn; and of 219 hhds. Porto Rico, and 546 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, only a few lots found buyers, at a decline of fully 3s. since last week; middling to superior yellow Porto Rico at 39s. 6d.@45s., and superior bright yellow Cuba Muscovado, at 44s.; 150 boxes bright yellow grocery clayed Cuba sold at a similar reduction, 42s. 6d.@45s. 6d. (13s. 10d. duty.) Privately about 2,000 boxes Havana sold at 37s.@41s. (12s. 6d.@13s. 10d. duty); 300@400 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, at 28s.@31s. 6d., and a cargo of 3,400 bags good brown Pernams, i. f. p. a., at 24s. for Trieste.

TALLOW is lower. We quote St. Petersburg Y. C. 55s. for all the year, and 53s. for the Spring.

TEA—The market is very dull, and some blackish leaf Congous have been sold by private contract at 1d.@1½d. ₱ lb. decline; we quote common Congou 1s. 1d. ₱ lb. At auction yesterday 17,438 pkgs. were offered, of which about 1,600 sold without reserve, excepting 250 pkgs. scented orange Pekoe. SPELTER £23 10s., nominal. Stock 1st inst. 2,425 tons.

TURPENTINE—We have no sales of Rough to report. Spirits sell 38s. 6d. for American in casks.

TIN—Prices of English were further reduced 2s. ₱ cwt on the 31st ult. Blocks 126s., Bars 127s., Refined 129s., Banca nominally 133s., Straits 124s.

AMERICAN STOCKS—The business done has been limited, but State Stocks are more offered for sale, especially Pennsylvania, which are quoted. Certificates 78@80, Bonds 80@82. Illinois Central Railroad Shares have dropped to 12 discount. Canada 6s 100.

BARING BROTHERS & CO.

Liverpool Markets.

Per Niagara.] LIVERPOOL, Friday, Nov. 6, 1857.

COTTON—Immediately following the sailing of the *Arabia*, there was an improved demand for Cotton, which resulted in a partial recovery of the decline noted in the earlier part of the week, but on Monday the market became depressed, under adverse accounts from America, and subsequently there has been great anxiety to sell, [illegible] by the increasing stringency of the money market, and the advanced rate of interest from 8 to 9 ₱ cent. The consequence is that prices [illegible] so irregular, [illegible] difficult [illegible]. The small business of the past day or two appear to have been done on the basis of a decline of [illegible] in Manchester trade has become equally dull, and prices are in the main nominal. We quote [illegible] Middling Orleans [illegible] Mobile [illegible] Bowed [illegible] including 150,658 American—against [illegible] including 338,[illegible] American, for corresponding week of last year. The sales for the week are [illegible] bales [illegible]. The sales to-day are estimated at less than 1,000, the market being almost nominal.

TOBACCO—The stock in [illegible] 1st October was 10,587 hhds., (comprising 1,748 Virginia Leaf, 1,684 [illegible] Stemmed, [illegible] Kentucky Leaf, [illegible] Kentucky Stemmed and 1,394 Maryland) against 9,323 hhds. for corresponding date of last year. The [illegible] during October were some 3,600 hhds., including 400 to the trade, 400 for Ireland, 140 for Scotland and 66 for export. The market has been quiet but steady, with the following quotations: Virginia Leaf, 7¼d.@10d.@11d.; Virginia Stemmed, 11d.@14d.; Kentucky Leaf, 6d.@9d.@12d.; Kentucky Stemmed, [illegible]; Maryland, [illegible] 9¼d.

SUGAR continues dull, the market being depressed, and prices declined fully 2s. [illegible] to-day 37s. 6d., duty paid, whilst Brazils have been freely offered at 28s.@30s. in Bond. In London the market is equally weak, there being [illegible] difficult to effect sales even at reduced quotations.

BREADSTUFFS—The week opened with large arrivals, including fair receipts of Wheat and Flour from America, and on Monday there was an improved inquiry for the qualities of Wheat and choice samples of Flour, which was confirmed up to Tuesday's market, when there was a good business done, at full rates of Friday, in all the better qualities, but low grades of Wheat were 1d.@2d. [illegible] and common Flour was difficult to place. On Wednesday there was more doing in fine Wheat, at an advance of 1d. ₱ 70 lbs. on Tuesday's prices, and the trade in Flour was steady; but on Thursday the advance in the Bank rate of interest completely checked business, which has subsequently been of the most limited character. Indian Corn has been in fair inquiry for feeding purposes, although prices have been feebly supported in the early part of the week, and have subsequently receded 6d.@1s. ₱ quarter on mixed and white. The farmers' deliveries for week ending Oct. 31 were 102,550 quarters, at 53s. 11d., against 101,496 quarters at 68s. 6d. for corresponding week of last year. The imports for past week were 32,000 quarters Wheat, including 25,198 from United States; Flour, 13,627 bbls., including 11,886 from United States; and of Indian Corn, 27,745 quarters, including 7,000 from United States.

At to-day's market there was a small attendance, and the improvement of Tuesday was almost lost. Owing to the limited supply of fine Wheat holders were firm, but secondary qualities were difficult to sell, though they might have been bought 1d. to 2d. under Tuesday. Prime White Wheat sold at 8s. 4d.; fair at 8s., fine Red, 7s. 7½d.@7s. 8d. Chicago offered at 7s., but not taken. Flour was 6d. to 1s. lower; choice S. F. Ohio sold at 30s.; choice W. Canal offered at 28s., with no buyers over 27s.; Baltimore, 28s.@28s. 6d. Indian Corn sold in a small way at 36s. 6d. for Mixed.

BACON—The free slaughterings in the country, with the use of substitutes, have diminished the consumption of Bacon; nevertheless there has been a fair retail trade at prices slightly favoring the buyer, although not quotably lower. We continue to quote: Short Rib, 49s.@51s.; Long Rib, 49s.@50s.; Cumberland, 45s.@48s.

BEEF AND PORK—Ordinary descriptions are unsaleable, whilst fine parcels are only occasionally taken, at irregular prices, for retail purposes—the market is altogether nominal.

LARD is nominal, there being nothing doing. The stock is some 1,200 tons.

TALLOW—In the absence of demand, prices have receded full 3s. ₱ cwt., without leading to business. The nominal quotations are 54s. for St. Petersburg, and 53s. for Butchers' Association.

In London the market has been equally depressed—the closing quotations being 53s. 6d. on the spot, and 52s. 9d. all the year. JAMES HEWITT & CO.

American Railways in London.

Railways.	Closing prices, Tuesday.	Business done.
Ill. Cen. 6 ₱ ct., 1875	70—74	
Do. 7 ₱ cent., 1875	70—74	73
Do. Free Land, 1860	70—80	
Do. $100 sh., 40 paid	14—10 dis.	12@12½ dis.
Mic. C. 8 ₱ c. con. 1860	75—80	
Do. do., 1869	75—80	
Do. do., 1869 (stg.)	90—100	
Do. $100 shares	45—55	
Mich. S. & N. I. (Sink F.) 7 ₱ c. '85	60—64	
Do. $100 shares	15—25	
N. Y. Cen. 6 ₱ ct. (Sink F.) 1883	75—80	
Do. 7 ₱ c. conv. 1864	85—90	
Do. $100 shares	70—74	
N. Y. & Erie 3d Mort. 7 ₱ ct. 1883	60—65	70@71
Do. do. Sink F. 1875	45—55	
Do. $100 shares	15—20	
Penn. Cn. Bonds, 1st Mt. con. 6 ₱ c.	82—86	
Do. 2d Mt. 6 ₱ c. Stg.	85—87	

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—MONDAY, Nov. 23.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit*—Nos. 16, 20, 2091, 1410, 1021, 1061, 640, 666, 2251, 2319, 1701, 334, 1608, 1624, 346, 347, 350, 351, 354, 356.

SUPREME COURT—Circuit.

Before Hon. Justice Davies.

THE CANGEMI CASE—SENTENCE POSTPONED.

The People vs. Michael Cangemi.—Yesterday was announced as the day when sentence would be pronounced upon Michael Cangemi, convicted of the murder of policeman Anderson. Crowds of the unemployed thronged the stairways and passages of the City Hall, long before the opening of the doors. When the doors were opened, the rush and crush to obtain sitting or even standing room was so great as nearly to tear away the doors and everything which opposed it. On the opening of the Court, a very uninteresting promissory note case was taken up, which did not at all satisfy the excited appetite of the eager spectators. About 11½ o'clock, the District-Attorney arrived, and had a private consultation with the Judge, whereupon it was announced that the sentence of Cangemi would be postponed until a week from next Monday, at 11 o'clock. The sentence then, probably, will be pronounced at the General Term, the sentence of the Court being necessary. Judge Davies will not be at the General Term until week after next, which probably is the reason for the long postponement.

Neither the prisoner or his counsel were present in Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Nov. 20.

Before Hon. Justice Roosevelt.

DECISIONS.

THE BOWERY BANK INSOLVENCY TO BE INQUIRED INTO.

In re Bowery Bank.—It will be remembered that some days since Albert H. Nicolay made an application to have the matter of the alleged insolvency of the Bowery Bank referred to some person to examine into the necessity and the *bona fide* nature of the assignment. Yesterday Judge ROOSEVELT granted an order referring the matter to Charles Stewart to ascertain all the facts.

John W. Greaton vs. Wm. B. Morgan et al.—The affidavits are contradictory, but the weight of the evidence is in favor of the position that the defendants are non-residents, and that there was no fraud in the use of the process. The motion to discharge the attachment must therefore be denied.

Before Hon. Justice Mitchell.

Southworth et al. vs. Culver et al.—Case settled.

Shaw vs. Buckhout.—Motion to set aside judgment denied without costs.

ANOTHER HABEAS CORPUS.

In the matter of the application of John Cockburn for the recovery of Jane Cockburn.—In this case the child Jane is in the possession of its grandfather, Andrew McNaught. Its father desires to obtain possession of it, but the grandfather refuses to give it up, alleging that it was bound to him by the overseers of the poor.

The moving party denied that it was in the power of the overseers of the Almshouse to bind out a minor unless with the consent of the parents, if they are alive and here. In this case the parents are living in this City, and were so at the time of the indenture. The child, however, had remained with the grandfather for some time. The father has married a second wife, and now desires the child.

The judge took the papers, and will render his decision on Saturday the 28th inst.

The Glass Ballot-Boxes—Fernando Wood's Answer.

James Horner, a citizen, &c., vs. Fernando Wood, impleaded with Samuel C. Jollie and others.—The several answer of Fernando Wood, one of the defendants in this action, to the plaintiff's complaint therein shows:

First—He admits that at the time of the passage of the act known as the act to establish a Metropolitan Police District, and for a long time thereafter, he did pronounce the said act unconstitutional. He further admits, that while he believed it so, and until it had been pronounced valid by the Court of Appeals, that he refused to act as a Commissioner under it; he also admits that on or about the 23d day of July he took his seat as a Commissioner under such law.

Second—He denies the allegation in the complaint, that by said act it was made the duty of said Board of Police to provide ballot boxes for said Metropolitan Police District, but avers that it was made the duty of said Board to provide said boxes for the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, for use at general, special and charter elections, and to keep custody thereof, except during the taking, receiving and counting of the votes.

Third—He admits the introduction by Simeon Draper of the resolution set out in the complaint, but denies the allegation that the said Board of Police did not advertise as provided in said resolution; and on the contrary he says that said Board of Police, in pursuance of law, did advertise for proposals in three public daily newspapers of the City of New-York, viz.: The New-York *Daily Tribune*, the New-York TIMES, and The New-York *Daily Express*, each day, for the period of two weeks, as required by law, [illegible]ed, commencing about the 20th of July and ending about the 1st August, and that the following is said advertisement cut from the files of said DAILY TIMES:

THE BOARD OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS of the Metropolitan Police District, will receive proposals for supplying the District with ballot-boxes, until the 1st day of August next. By order of the Board. GEO. W. EMBREE, Chief Clerk, pro tem.

Fourth—Defendant admits that a contract was made by said Board with Samuel C. Jollie for the manufacture and delivery by said Jollie to and for said Board, to be used under the provisions of said Metropolitan Police bill, glass ballot-boxes.

Fifth—Defendant admits that on the 14th September last, James W. Nye, who is one of the Metropolitan Police Commissioners appointed by the Governor of the State of New-York, reported to said Board that said contract had been made with said Jollie, stating the price, and other particulars, and that said report was accepted. He also admits that on the same September this deponent offered, in said Board, the resolution mentioned in the complaint, but avers that said resolution had no reference whatever to the purchase of said contract with Jollie, but referred solely to rent, stationery, printing, advertising, fuel and light, which, by said Police Act, said Board had authority to provide, as Police expenses, without application to any person, Board, or officer, other than said Police Board.

Sixth—Defendant admits that Alderman Steers, at the time named in the complaint, offered the resolution set out in the complaint, and that when said resolution was presented to the defendant, as Mayor of the City of New-York, that he approved of the same.

Seventh—Defendant, on information and belief, admits the allegations in said complaint contained in reference to the resolution offered by Alderman McSpedon on the 9th of November, instant, and the reference thereof.

Eighth—Defendant is ignorant whether 1,140 of said boxes would be sufficient for one election in said City, but alleges that, in consequence of the fragile nature of the material, it was deemed necessary to have a greater number manufactured than were required for actual use, so that, in case of accident, or breaking from any other cause, they might immediately be supplied.

Ninth—Defendant denies that it was given out, as pretended by defendant Jollie, Benjamin Wood or this defendant, or by either of them, to the knowledge of this defendant, to the other members of said Committee, that said Jollie was the patentee of said boxes, or anything else as stated in said complaint, but avers the truth to be that at the time said contract was made, or shortly prior thereto, while said Committee had the subject under consideration, that a specimen of the said ballot-box of said Jollie and of several other ballot-boxes manufactured by other parties, was exhibited to said Committee and to said Board of Police, and that stamped on the [illegible] frame of said box, so exhibited by said Jollie, were the words "Patent applied for;" and this defendant at the time believed that said Jollie was the inventor of said glass ballot-box, and believed that he had applied for a patent therefor, and did not know and had never heard that his said application had been rejected for any cause, but defendant denies that the fact that the said Jollie had applied for a patent for said invention or discovery in any way influenced said Committee or said Board of Police in the selection of the ballot-box of said Jollie, but, on the contrary, he says that said ballot-box of said Jollie was selected by said Committee and by said Board of Police because of its superiority over all others that were presented to said Board.

Tenth—Defendant says that it is wholly and utterly false that this defendant was cognizant of the arrangement between the said Jollie and Benjamin Wood, or that this defendant was in any way, either directly or indirectly, to share in any profit of said contract; and this defendant charges as his belief, that said James Horner, the plaintiff in this action, when he made the said allegation that this defendant was to share in the profits of said contract, knew such charge to be false, and made it willfully and maliciously from personal and political purposes only.

Eleventh—This defendant denies, of his own knowledge, that he is or ever was in any way interested in the said contract, or in any assignment thereof; but, on the contrary thereof, he alleges that he is not now, never was, and never will be interested in said contract in any way, directly or indirectly, or in any share or portion of the profits or proceeds thereof, and that he will neither gain nor lose by the payment of the money for said boxes, or by the withholding thereof.

Twelfth—Defendant denies that said contract was a fraudulent one, and, on the contrary, he charges that said contract was made fairly, and, after an opportunity had been afforded for competition, that it was made with Samuel C. Jollie, whom defendant at that time believed to be the real party to interest in said contract, and the sole and *bona fide* contractor.

Thirteenth—Defendant denies that he knew at the time of the making of said contract, or at any time before or after, that the said Benjamin Wood was the real party to the said transaction, or that his name was purposely concealed to prevent a discovery of the said fraud, and he now denies that such was the fact.

And as to all other allegations in said complaint contained, not heretofore denied or admitted, this defendant says he has not sufficient knowledge or information in reference thereto to form a belief.

Wherefore he demands judgment that said complaint may be dismissed as to this defendant, with costs, and that said injunction may be set aside and dissolved. BEEBE, DEAN & DONOHUE, Attorneys for defendant, Fernando Wood.

City and County of New-York, ss.—Fernando Wood, the above-named defendant, being duly sworn, says, he has heard read the above answer, and that he knows the contents thereof, and that the same is true of his own knowledge, except as to those matters which are therein stated on information or belief, and as to those matters he believes it to be true. FERNANDO WOOD.

Sworn to before me, this — the day of November, 1857. ABEL MILLS, Commissioner of Deeds.

James Horner, a citizen, &c., vs. Fernando Wood impleaded, &c.—On the preceding answer of Fernando Wood, and on the plaintiff's complaint, let the plaintiff show cause at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 28th day of November inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., before me, one of the Justices of this Court, why the injunction heretofore granted in this action, should not be dissolved and vacated as to the defendant Fernando Wood. HENRY E. DAVIES. Nov. 19, 1857.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term.

Before Hon. Justice Woodruff.

William Williams vs. William E. Burton.—This was an action on a promissory note made by the defendant, as follows:

$1,260. New-York, May 18, 1855.

Thirty days after demand, I promise to pay to the order of Mrs. A. A. Sanderson, twelve hundred and fifty dollars, for value received. WM. E. BURTON.

The note was indorsed by Mrs. A. A. Sanderson, and by her brother, George H. Burns.

Mr. Crane, for the defence, claimed that the money which was the consideration of the note, belonged to, and had been deposited with the defendant by J. M. Sanderson, the hotel-keeper and husband of Mrs. A. A. Sanderson; that the plaintiff was not the real owner of the note, and that neither the plaintiff or Burns had ever paid any consideration for it, that the note really belonged to J. M. Sanderson and that as against him the defendant had a counterclaim amounting to $632, and that the note had been transferred nominally to plaintiff to prevent the payment of this counterclaim, Mr. Sanderson being insolvent. Both the plaintiff and Sanderson were examined and gave evidence to rebut this defence. Sanderson testified that the note was given to Burns, his brother-in-law, who gave to Sanderson a letter of credit for $100 and supplied or was to supply Mrs. Sanderson with money during her husband's absence in Europe. Williams testified that he bought the note from Burns for £1,000. The suit was very sharply contested, and a great deal of feeling was exhibited between Mr. Sanderson and Mr. Burton, who, it was proved, had formerly been on terms of great intimacy. After a two-day's trial the Jury brought in a verdict for defendant.

Heavy Sentences—Dr. Alexander B. Mott and the Burglar—Two Chinese in Court.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Hon. Judge Russell.

Yesterday was the last day of jury trials for the term, and considerable business in the criminal line was transacted. The Court was crowded throughout the day, it being expected that the Grand Jury would bring in a presentment, having relation to the recent startling increase of crime in the City. The Grand Jury, however, did not appear—their presentment, if they make any, will be given to the Court to-day.

Samuel Doyle was placed at the bar, charged with grand larceny. He was a porter in the dry goods store of L. O. Wilson & Co. From time to time, anterior to Aug. 27, property had been missing from the store, and the suspicion of the members of the firm alighted on Doyle. His room was searched, on the above day, and sundry pieces of dry goods, sworn to be worth $26, were found there. A clerk of Messrs. Wilson professed to identify these, from their general resemblance to corresponding goods in the store. The jury, after being out over two hours, acquitted Doyle, and the Court ordered that the dry goods in question, which had been seized by the police, should be restored to him.

James Biglan, a young man aged 20 years, indicted for burglary in the first degree, pleaded guilty to burglary in the second degree. On the night of the 6th July, he broke into the store of Hieronymus Herold, No. 185 Sixth-avenue. Mrs. Herold aroused her husband from sleep, and told him that burglars were in the store. Herold descended to the store and demanded who was there. The burglar (Biglan) ran towards the door, and Herold fired at him. Biglan ran in affright to the rear part of the store, and finding no means of exit, rushed again for the door, when Herold fired a second time. Biglan rushed into the street, pursued by Herold. When they were both in the street, Biglan fired at Herold, and escaped. Herold was not injured and returned to his store. The affair was published in the TIMES, and that publication led to the arrest of Biglan.

The same day Dr. Alexander B. Mott and Dr. Power were called to attend Biglan in their professional capacities. Biglan had been shot in the jaw, his teeth knocked out, and the jawbone injured. Herold, on returning to his store with a policeman, found blood, teeth and splinters of jaw bone. Dr. Mott, having read the whole affair in the papers, thought from the appearance of the wounded youth Biglan, that he must be the burglar. He therefore communicated with Herold, who went to see Biglan, and identified him as the burglar.

Biglan's trial was set down for yesterday. Between 12 and 1 o'clock in the morning, Dr. Mott was attacked in the Second-avenue by two ruffians, said to be friends of Biglan's, and narrowly escaped with his life. The supposition is that an assault was made upon him to prevent his giving evidence yesterday at Biglan's trial. This may not be the case, as Biglan pleaded guilty. Judge Russell sentenced him to the State Prison for *nine years and six months*. There was another indictment against him for an assault on the watchman, Hieronymus Herold, with intent to kill, but this was abandoned.

Owen Kiernan was next tried for manslaughter in the third degree, in causing the death of James McDermott, on Oct. 20, by striking him over the head with a [illegible]. McDermott was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where he died two days afterwards. Verdict: Guilty of manslaughter in the fourth degree. Sentence to-day.

William Brown pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sentenced to one year in the Penitentiary.

John Carroll, a boy, was placed on trial for highway robbery. One of his confederates in the said robbery was convicted on Monday. On Oct. 10 a French sailor, or rather the cook on board a French ship lying in the harbor, was robbed of $50 in gold by a man named Brown, assisted by two boys named McQuinney and Carroll. They were subsequently arrested, indicted, and claimed to be tried separately. As we have said, McQuinney was tried and convicted on Monday, and sentenced to *fourteen years and five months* in the State Prison.

The evidence on this trial, which we reported in the [illegible] yesterday, [illegible] and Carroll was convicted. He wept very much, and protested his innocence. He was sentenced to *fourteen years and five months* in the State Prison.

Brown, the other party to the robbery, and the worst of the three, a middle-aged man, was next placed at the bar. He pleaded guilty, at the same time declaring his innocence. The Judge told him that if he had not pleaded guilty, he would, upon conviction have sentenced him to thirty years imprisonment. But as he had pleaded guilty he should share with his companions, [illegible] *fourteen years and five months* in the State Prison.

A funny episode in the day's proceedings here occurred. Ho, a Chinaman, dressed in American costume, and looking what one might call respectable for a Celestial, was placed at the bar, charged with robbing his countryman, Hing, of a silver watch and a gold chain, worth $60. The robbery took place in Church-street, so far as we could ascertain, [illegible] prosecuting Hing and the penitent Ho being unable to speak English. An interpreter, also a Chinaman, spoke so little English that matters were [illegible] little better by his interposition. It also appeared that Hing, who lost the watch, did not respect a Christian oath—(as Mr. Sedgwick, the [illegible] District-Attorney, remarked, "a Chinaman's oath is only broken China.") Consequently, Hing not knowing English, and treating the idea of [illegible] to the truth of his testimony with contempt, there was nothing to be done but to dismiss the case. So Ho went free, and Hing got no recompense for the loss of his watch and chain.

To-day Rodgers will be sentenced for the forgery of Swanston. Holmes will be sentenced for forging his wife's name to a mortgage deed, and various other criminals will know their doom. It is expected that the Grand Jury will bring in an important presentment, relative to the recent frightful murders in this City.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets.... *Carefully reported for New-York Times.*

NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 20, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are in limited demand, at irregular prices. Pearls $6 37½@$6 50 [illegible]; Pots, $6 67½@$6 [illegible] ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is very quiet at former rates—with only small sales Maracaibo and Rio reported [illegible] Java, 15c.@16½c.; Maracaibo, 10½c.@12c.; Rio, [illegible]@11c.; St. Domingo, 9¼c.; Native Ceylon, [illegible] cash, and Laguayra at 11c.@12c. By auction, [illegible] of a catalogue of 1,200 mats poor Java,—only 100 mats were sold at 11¼c. ₱ lb. In Philadelphia, yesterday, sales were made by auction of 1,361 bags Rio, prices ranging from 9½c.@10⅝c. ₱ lb., on 30 and 60 days and four months' credit, averaging [illegible] 100 lbs.

COTTON—The market continues heavy, there being more disposition to sell than to buy. The nominal quotations are 12c. for middling Uplands, 12½c.@12¾c. for middling fair do. ₱ lb., and proportionate rates for other grades. The receipts are limited, but receivers are not disposed to reserve them.

New-Orleans Cotton Statement, Nov. 13.

Stock on hand 1st September, 1857	[illegible]
Arrived since	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]
Exported to date	[illegible]
Stock on hand not cleared	[illegible]

FISH—The demand is sufficient for nearly all kinds, but we can make no important alterations in our quotations.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour opened tamely, but subsequently it attracted considerable attention from the home trade and from shippers, hence the market closed with increased firmness and buoyancy. Sales 15,300 barrels.

Common to good Superfine State	$4 65@[illegible]
Extra State	[illegible]
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	[illegible]
Superfine Ohio	[illegible]
Fancy Ohio	[illegible]
Extra Indiana and Michigan	[illegible]
Extra Ohio	[illegible]
Fancy Genesee	[illegible]
Extra Genesee	[illegible]
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	[illegible]

Canadian is in better request at firmer rates. [illegible] 1,250 bbls. common to choice extra, at $5 10@$6 [illegible] ₱ bbl. Southern Flour is more active and is advancing. Sales 2,300 bbls. low mixed to choice extra, at $5 [illegible]@$7 25 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in fair demand at [illegible] prices, $3 50@$4 75 for fine to superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is salable and steady, at $3 40@$3 50 for Jersey, and $3 75 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour [illegible] $2 [illegible]@$2 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

FRUIT—A moderate inquiry exists for Raisins, at $2 25@$2 30 for Layer, and $2@$2 10 for Bunch, ₱ whole box. Holders generally appear [illegible] to sell under our highest figures. Other articles are quiet at about former prices. Sales by auction, to-day: 470 drums Sultana Raisins at 15c.@16c. ₱ lb.; 600 bxs. Layer Raisins at $2@$2 25; 400 bxs. Bunch do. at $1 85@$1 97½; 25 half bxs. do. do. at [illegible] 52½c.; 250 qr. bxs. do. do. at 47½c.@53½c., and [illegible] bxs. French Lemons at $2 15@$2 25. Terms cash.

GRAIN—Wheat is in fair request and is rather firm. Shippers are the leading buyers. The current receipts are limited, and the available supply is restricted. Sales since our last, 28,000 bush., including fair to good ordinary white Western at $1 [illegible]@$1 25; red Western, club, at $1 06; ordinary to very choice white Southern at $1 24@$1 36½; amber color do. at $1 28; and fair to choice red Southern at $1 12@$1 25 ₱ bush. Corn is in very light supply, and is moderately inquired for at rather higher prices. Sales 17,500 bush. at 80c.@82½c. for mixed Western, in store and delivered; 87½c. for yellow Southern, and 65c.@70c. for yellow Jersey, new crop, ₱ bush. New crop Corn is arriving in Chicago in pretty large lots, but there is little demand for it. It sells there at about 30c. in store, or 25c. in the car, ₱ 70 lbs. Sales have also been reported here, of 1,500 bush. Northern Rye at 76c.; and 12,800 bush. State Barley at 73c.@85c. for inferior to choice ₱ bush. Oats are quiet, yet steady, at 45c.@46½c. for Western; 42c.@45c. for State; 38c.@42c. for Jersey and Pennsylvania; and 35c.@40c. for Southern, ₱ bushel.

HAY—We heard of sales of 1,100 bales North River at 50c.@65c., cash, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—The demand is limited, and prices are nominally the same for this year's crop—5c.@8c., cash, ₱ lb. It is more difficult to sell [illegible] at our lowest figure, than prime at our highest quotation. The sales of old hops, on speculation, referred to yesterday, amounted to nearly 300 bales at 1½c.@3c., cash, ₱ lb., for crops of 1855 and 1856.

MOLASSES—The demand is brisker [illegible] are purchasing with more freedom. We have heard of sales to-day of 200 hhds. Porto Rico for export, on terms not disclosed; and some Cuba Muscovado, in hhds. and bbls., at prices ranging from 21c.@25c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is in moderate request, chiefly at $3 37½@$3 50 ₱ 280 lbs. About 650 bbls. have been reported sold, in lots, at the latter rate. Spirits Turpentine is less abundant, and, with a good inquiry for it, prices are steadily advancing. The reported sales amount to about 600 bbls., mainly at 44c., cash, ₱ gallon, closing with fewer sellers disposed to accept under 45c., cash, ₱ gallon. We have nothing really new to notice in Tar or Pitch. The business in Resins is restricted, but prices are unaltered.

PROVISIONS—Pork is dull, and the tendency of prices is downward. Sales 350 bbls., in lots, at $19 [illegible]@$19 50 for Mess; $17@$17 25 for Prime Mess, and $17 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Out Meats are in very light supply and demand, at (nominally) 10c.@10½c. for new pickled Hams, and 8c.@8½c. for Shoulders ₱ lb. Bacon 10c.@12½c. ₱ lb. Lard appears quiet and languid. The transactions since our last embrace 350 bbls., fair to choice, at 11½c.@12½c. ₱ lb. Beef is in demand, but is heavy. The transactions since our last consist of 425 bbls., in lots, at $14 for new repacked Western Mess; $15 for new extra do.; $9 [illegible]@$10 50 for Country Mess, and $6@$7 for do. prime, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $21@$25 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams $14 50@$17 ₱ bbl. Butter is dull, and heavy, at 12c.@17c. for Ohio; 15c.@21c. for common to very good State, and 22c.@25c. for prime to choice do. ₱ lb. Cheese is plenty and languid at 6c.@9½c., for common to prime, ₱ lb.

TEAS—Sales were by auction, to-day, of only a portion of what was offered, including Young Hyson [illegible] 25c.@50½c., and 65½c. for 13 lb. boxes, [illegible] Imperial, 28c.@57c., and 64c. for 10 lb. [illegible] fine Moyune. Hyson Twankay, 20c. [illegible] 23c.@21c. Hyson Skin, 21c.@29c., and Oolong, [illegible]@63½c. These prices were not satisfactory to importers, and the bulk of the catalogue was withdrawn.

TOBACCO—Is attracting more attention; the best qualities of Kentucky are quite firm, but Spanish Tobacco is cheaper. Sales since Tuesday, 94 hhds. Kentucky 7½c.@13c., [illegible] with 350 bales Havana and [illegible] Cuba on private terms.

New-Orleans Tobacco Statement, Nov. 13.

Stock on hand 1st September, 1857	[illegible]
Arrived since	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]
Exported to date	[illegible]
Stock on hand not cleared	[illegible]

WHISKY—Sales 300 bbls. Jersey, Ohio, and Prison, at 22½c.@23c., cash ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were reported a little brisker, without any noticeable improvement in rates. For Liverpool: Cotton, 5-32d.@3-16d. ₱ lb.; Flour, 1s. 3d.@1s. [illegible] ₱ bbl.; Grain, 5d.@5½d. ₱ bush.; Resin, 1s. 3d.@1s. [illegible] ₱ bbl.; Beef, 3s. ₱ tc.; and heavy goods, 17s. 6d.@20s. ₱ ton. For other ports, proportionate quotations.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE TO-DAY. [illegible] bbls. Flour, 30 bags Buckwheat Flour, [illegible] bushels Wheat, [illegible] bags and 84 bbls. Wheat, 1,000 bushels Corn, [illegible] sacks and 900 bushels Barley, 380 bags Malt, [illegible] bushels Oats, 200 bbls. Beef, 300 packages Provisions, 428 bbls. Whisky and 30 bbls. Ashes.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOV. 21, 1857.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning;—Price two cents: Served at 12½ cents a week; mailed at $6 a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; two copies for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; eight copies for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies for Twenty Dollars.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles pertaining to matters of fact must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guarantee of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

The Times for Europe.

The American Mail steamer *Adriatic* leaves this port for Liverpool, to-day, at 12 o'clock. Her mails will close at the Post-Office at 10½ o'clock.

The edition of the NEW-YORK TIMES, especially adapted for European circulation, will be ready for delivery at the desk this morning.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The mails by the *Niagara* reached this City yesterday morning. We continue to publish copious extracts from foreign journals on the great financial pressure, now more severely felt in Europe than at any time since its commencement. The article from the London *Times* on the advance in the Bank of England's rate of discount to 9 per cent. will be read with interest. There was almost a panic in the London money market, and the suspension of numerous houses in the American trade is reported. The political news by this arrival has been fully anticipated by the telegram from Halifax published in our editions of Thursday. It has been ascertained that the *Leviathan* steamship has not been strained, or in any manner injured by the attempted launch on the 3d inst. The event is fixed now for the 2d of December. A grand entertainment was given on board the British flag-ship *Impregnable*, to the officers of the United States frigate *Niagara*, previous to her departure for this country. A report of the speeches delivered on the occasion will be found elsewhere.

By the arrival at this port of the steamship *Black Warrior* we receive advices from the Havana to the 15th inst. The news is not important. No more landings of slaves are reported—the reason being that, since the recent seizures, the dealers have grown more cautious.

There was a very large, highly respectable and exceedingly enthusiastic meeting in front of the Exchange, in Wall-street, yesterday afternoon, in response to a call from the Committee appointed by the meeting held at the same place on Saturday, to nominate an independent candidate for the Mayoralty. As was made known several days ago, the Committee had united upon DANIEL F. TIEMANN, and when the name was announced, the nomination was ratified unanimously. Resolutions were passed, and an Executive Committee appointed. Hon. JAMES B. COOLEY presided, and speeches were made by the President, Messrs. ANTHON, JOSEPH HOXIE, J. C. MONTGOMERY and Recorder SMITH. At the close of the proceedings the meeting adjourned to assemble again at the Academy of Music, on Tuesday evening next.

The William-street murder case drags slowly at the Coroner's inquest. The parties under arrest have not been identified, except the Italian, recognized by Mr. HILTON. One witness, CANDIDOLI, who professed since his first examination to have seen the whole affair through the shutters or door of Mr. VINCENT's store, was recalled, and, in consequence of his prevarication, was committed by the Coroner in default of $3,000 for his future appearance. FRANCIS VINCENT, Jr., the son of the murdered man, who has been put under arrest, has virtually proved an *alibi*. His brother-in-law, Mr. WALTER, who lives in Bushwick, states that he (FRANCIS) was at his house in Bushwick on the night of the murder, and that he called him from bed when the messenger arrived with the news of his father's death. Suspicion here, as in the Water-street case, is strongly directed to the Spanish convicts and soldiers who arrived at this port from Cuba, on board the bark *Emile*, which put in here in distress on her way to Spain.

Coroner CONNERY, in addressing his jury of inquest yesterday, in the case of the William-street murder, dwelt with much emphasis upon the necessity of having a stronger police force in the Fourth Ward to protect the lives of the citizens from the assassinations so frequently occurring there; the Jury will unite in a request to the Police Commissioners upon this important subject.

The Scotch girl, SUSAN DEMPSEY, one of the persons stabbed Thursday morning in the Water-street dance-house, has since died at the City Hospital. The other injured parties who were removed to the Hospital were alive at a late hour last night, but there is no hope of their recovery. The unknown man who was killed outright has not been identified yet. Several persons have been arrested on suspicion of implication in the murder, but only three are retained in custody. One of the three, a Spaniard, who gives his name as MIGUEL AGUILARA, has been identified by one of the girls of the dance-house as a frequent visitor at the house with the two men who committed the murder. It is believed that the murderers belonged to the gang of Spanish convicts and disbanded soldiers who arrived here about a month ago, on board the Spanish brig *Emile*, bound for Spain, which put into this port in distress. The Coroner's investigation was continued yesterday, and will be resumed again this afternoon.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday morning Dr. ALEXANDER B. MOTT was assaulted by two ruffians at the corner of Second-avenue and Seventh-street. Pistol shots were exchanged, and one of the assaulting party was wounded. Dr. MOTT escaped uninjured. No arrests have yet been made, but the assassin has been traced a great way by the marks of blood.

Yesterday was the last day of Jury trials in the Court of General Sessions for the November term. JAMES BIGLAN, who pleaded guilty to burglary in the second degree, was sentenced to nine years and six months in the State Prison. JOHN CARROLL, convicted of highway robbery, was sentenced to fourteen years and five months, and his confederate, JAMES BROWN, who pleaded guilty, was also sentenced to fourteen years and five months in the same institution. OWEN KIERNAN, convicted of the manslaughter of JAMES McDERMOTT, will be sentenced to-day. Sentences will also be passed this morning on JAMES RODGERS for the murder of SWANSTON, and on JOHN B. HOLMES for forging his wife's name to a mortgage deed. The Grand Jury, it is expected, will make an important presentment.

Yesterday morning's returns of the Police Captains give 128 as the number of arrests in the City the night previous. The nativities of the arrested parties are given as follows: Ireland, 85; United States, 21; Germany, 10; England, 8; Scotland, 1; Poland, 1; Prussia, 1. The number of lodgers in the different Ward Station-houses Thursday night are given as 577, of which 434 were males, and 143 females. The number of applications for lodgings the same night were nearly 1,500. As it was, lodgings were furnished to nearly 200 more than there were proper accommodations for.

There was another large gathering of the unemployed in front of the City Hall yesterday forenoon. Several speeches were made, complaining of the delays of politicians who had promised work to them, and advising the poor to look out for themselves instead of depending upon others. Mr. SMITH, who spoke last, proposed a coat of tar and feathers for the Central Park Commissioners. A gentleman, named MAHER, proposed, as a means of relief, that the City, State, and General Government unite in the erection of an immense building, one side of which should be used as a workshop, and the other as a residence for the poor and unemployed. The people separated with the understanding that they should meet in Tompkins-square, on Tuesday next, and proceed to the Central Park for the purpose of ascertaining definitely whether or not they were to be employed there.

In the case of JAS. HORNER *vs.* FERNANDO WOOD *et al.*, which is in regard to the glass ballot-box frauds, Mr. WOOD yesterday put in his answer, which is, in substance, a general denial. An order to show cause why the injunction against the defendants should not be dismissed was granted by Judge DAVIES, made returnable on the 28th inst. The sentence of CANCEMI was postponed until Monday, the 30th inst.

The steamer *Star of the West* left for Aspinwall yesterday with about 500 passengers for California and elsewhere on the Isthmus and South America. Among them was Señor LACAYO, bearer of dispatches from YRISARRI, the Nicaraguan Minister, to his Government; Dr. MORITZ WAGNER, the distinguished Bavarian naturalist, who goes to South America on a scientific tour; Mr. HAGAN and Baroness HOHMAYER; Lieutenant MCPHERSON, U. S. A., and Messrs. M. L. KENYON, J. BUTTERFIELD, F. DE RUYTER, and S. K. NELLIS, who go out to open up the Pacific Mail Route across the plains, and arrange the western terminus of said route. There were not so many cases of ticket-swindling as usual, but two or three persons were robbed of large sums by the confidence game.

The United States steam frigate *Niagara*, Captain HUDSON, which left this port on the 24th of last April, to assist in laying down the Atlantic telegraph cable, arrived, yesterday morning, in fourteen days and four hours from Plymouth, England, having sailed thence on the 5th inst. She encountered heavy westerly gales throughout most of the passage, during which she performed admirably. The officers and crew arrived in good health.

The light receipts of Breadstuffs, the cold weather, and the anticipation of an early suspension of the land navigation, gave sellers the advantage, yesterday. Flour advanced 5c.@10c. ⅌ bbl., with a good inquiry for home use and for shipment. Wheat and Corn were sparingly offered, and the transactions therein were not large. Prices were well sustained. The movements in Provisions and Groceries were generally less extensive, and the tendency of prices was in favor of buyers. Cotton was dull and heavy, though not plenty. A little more animation was reported in freights, without any remarkable change in rates.

DANIEL LYNCH, a laboring man, who took passage Thursday night at Rondout on the steamer *North America*, which plies between that place and this City, met with a terrible accident. Having drank freely, he wandered unconsciously into the engine-room, where he was caught in the machinery and his head cut clear from his body. The body was untouched, but the head was horribly mashed. A bottle of brandy was found in one of his pockets.

The ladies of the Industrial School held a meeting at the Chapel of the New-York University, yesterday, at 11 A. M. Mr. C. L. BRACE delivered an interesting address, and the reports of the different Industrial Schools were read, showing that their general condition is good.

Yesterday, with military honors by the 7th Company National Guards, the late Mr. CURTIS JUDSON was buried. Mr. JUDSON was widely known as a first-class hotel keeper.

The Mayoralty.

The public sentiment concerning the Mayoralty election is rapidly taking a form which promises a sharp, well-defined and decisive contest. Partly in consequence of the judicious change made by the new law in the time for holding it, and partly in consequence of the official career and character of Mayor WOOD, political partisanship is utterly discarded in this canvass. There has been no election in this City for ten years, less under the control of party politics than this will be. No party desires to run a party candidate. The Democrats do not support Mayor WOOD as a party man. The obligations of party discipline do not reach this contest. He has been made, it is true, the party nominee, but it was done by his own intrigues and not by the voluntary action of the great body of the party itself. It was done, moreover, before the State election, and as part of the general political programme; and now that the State election is over, and has resulted in a Democratic victory, the Democrats of the City see no necessity for making a new party fight, which promises less satisfactory party results. If they should reelect Mayor WOOD, it would be by a diminished majority, and would be quoted as conclusive evidence of a falling off in the Democratic strength. As a body, therefore, and even acting from motives of party policy, they prefer to decline a party contest which cannot possibly improve, and may very materially weaken, their party position. They are content to let well enough alone. As a party, therefore, they will rest upon the laurels of November, and leave the December battle to be fought upon the more legitimate and less perilous field of City interests. A very large number of the most active and influential leaders of the Democratic Party are, therefore, acting with entire disregard of party discipline, and are supporting, with energy and determination, the real Democratic candidate, Mr. TIEMANN. They allege that he has always been a Democrat, that he was nominated by a Committee of which a majority were Democrats, and that his election is required by the best interests of the Democratic Party, as well as of the City at large.

The other political parties present no party candidates, and unite in support of Mr. TIEMANN. The American nominee, Mr. COOLEY, not only withdraws, but enters with great energy and effect upon the canvass against Mayor WOOD. The Republicans have formally resolved to present no candidate, but to support Mr. TIEMANN, upon grounds of the public welfare.

We shall thus have a square, stand-up contest between WOOD and TIEMANN,—both Democrats, both men of energy, and neither likely to lose the battle for lack of effort. It is a contest of *men* and not of *parties*. The people of the City have to decide which of the two they prefer for Mayor?—which can be trusted best with the care of the City;—which has the most integrity, the most regard for the public good, the least selfish and unprincipled ambition, and the greatest ability and disposition to raise our municipal government out of the degradation and contempt into which it has fallen. They have had experience of both, and are perfectly able to form a safe and reliable judgment. Alderman TIEMANN has been in the Common Council for several years. He was always attentive, intelligent, vigilant and of unsuspected and even unslandered integrity. Not a man connected with the Government was ever more resolute in resisting fraud, extravagance or misconduct of any kind, than he. The *Herald* has denounced him as being "respectable," and therefore "imbecile." The charge is true, but the inference false—as often happens to the *Herald's* logic. He is eminently a man of energetic and vigorous character, and any body who counts upon his "respectability," as affording impunity or indifference for rascality of any sort, reckons without his host. Mr. TIEMANN is not inferior to either Mr. COOLEY or Mr. HAVEMEYER in the very qualities which have commended them both so strongly to public favor.

As to Mayor WOOD, the people of this City we believe, very generally concur with the opinion which we have frequently expressed, that he so uses and perverts abilities which might make him the *best*—as actually to make him the *worst*—Mayor this City has ever had. His executive talent is very marked; he understands the business and the needs of the City; he is personally resolute and even reckless in his courage; but instead of devoting these rare qualities to the promotion of the public good, he uses them solely and exclusively for the advancement of his personal and political fortunes. He prostitutes, deliberately and systematically, every power of his office to his own advancement. No man in office has ever made so many good promises, or broken them so often. He came into power with the most extravagant declarations of his intention to reform abuses, correct errors, supply defects, prevent frauds, diminish taxation, and in every possible way amend the government of which he had been made the head. The people of the City gave him the fullest and most unreserved confidence. They believed in him, trusted him, praised him, and refused to believe anything to his discredit. Even the most suspicious of them insisted, and very properly, that he should have a fair trial. And having had it, we believe there is no longer any difference of opinion upon his official conduct. He has in turn flattered and betrayed every class and every interest. He has courted alternately the highest and the lowest,—the best and the worst portions of the community. He has resisted the laws, and brought the City to the very verge of civil commotion. He seduced the old Police, for his own ends, into a position of hostility to the law, and, as a reward for their devotion, kept them out of the new organization which had been framed expressly to keep them in. He has excited discontent, disaffection, and the most absurd expectations among those whom the financial troubles have deprived of employment, and has menaced the peace, order, and security of the public, in the desperate attempt to retrieve his waning political fortunes. Under his administration taxation has increased, and crime has more than kept pace with it. His influence has placed the worst men of the whole community in high judicial office, has given impunity to violence and disorder, and has made the government of this City a scandal and a reproach throughout the world.

A very large and influential portion of the people feel that, for their own credit as well as security, it is quite time the official career of such a man was closed. Whether this is the opinion of the majority, we shall soon have an opportunity of knowing. But *the People* themselves are quite as much upon trial, in this matter, as either of the candidates.

The Central Park.

"Mayor WOOD's men" have done more mischief than they will ever be able to undo. Taking their cue from their irresponsible and reckless leader, they have busily endeavored to disseminate the impracticable doctrines and the delusive hopes of a fantastic Socialism among the excited and suffering multitudes of the "Unemployed." The nonsensical project of the "50,000 barrels of flour" has been represented to these unhappy people as the noble device of an intelligent charity, and as hungry men can hardly be expected to be critical, the explosive assertions of the "poets and bill-posters" have been greedily accepted by the audiences of Tompkins-square and the Park. It is not surprising, therefore, that a dangerous misconception should now be extensively prevalent among the poor, with regard to the objects of the appropriation recently made by the Common Council for the work upon the Central Park. It seems to be vaguely believed that the $250,000 of this appropriation are simply a gigantic contribution to the public charities, and that the Park has been constituted a sort of "national workshop," on the principle of those vast manufactories of idleness and disorder which were established in France under the Provisional Government of 1848—that every laboring man in the City who can find no employment elsewhere, is to go or to be sent to the office of the Superintendent of the Park, there to be enrolled on the lists of that office, and from that moment to find himself in the regular receipt of daily wages, whether there be or be not any daily work for him to do.

Now this is a frightful folly, if it be not something worse. The Central Park is a public enterprise, not a public charity. The Commissioners and the Superintendent of the Central Park are not the almoners of a Communistic Government, but the responsible agents of the tax-payers of this City, charged to see that no waste is made of the public property confided to their care. It is physically impossible that all the men who want work in this City, or any very considerable body of them, should be employed upon the Central Park at this season of the year, and while we have no reason to believe that the officers in charge of that property will be backward in using the means at their disposal for the relief of the actual distress of the laboring class so far as they have any right to do so, public opinion will not support them in any submission to the unreasonable demands of senseless or designing demagogues. The people must be made to understand that their worst friends are those uproarious talkers who keep luring them on into one folly of expectation after another, and that their best hope of steady employment and of ameliorated circumstances during the Winter lies in the prospect of putting at the head of affairs in this City a practical and respectable man, who will hasten the restoration of public prosperity by assisting the return of public confidence.

THE KANSAS FREE-STATE PARTY.—The *National Era*, which is decidedly the ablest, because the most rational and least passionate, anti-Slavery journal in the United States, thus speaks of the duty of the Free-State men in Kansas, in regard to the popular vote upon the State Constitution:

> "If the Constitution on the whole is a good one, and by their vote they can make it a free one, and so organize Kansas as a Free State, *that vote ought not to be withheld*, merely because the Convention was illegitimate, or the offspring of a minority vote; or because the Free-State Party had already agreed upon a Constitution; or because it was resolved to stamp with perpetual reprobation the party which had achieved ascendency by fraud, and continued it by oppression. A vote making the Constitution free, and organizing Kansas as a *Free* State under it, would prove the subversion of that party—something better and more important than simple reprobation. No such motives as these, we say, should control the Free-State men, *independently of other considerations*."

It seems to be generally conceded that, in the main, and with the exception of the Slavery clause, the new Constitution of Kansas is not obnoxious to any very serious objection. Its provisions are substantially such as are embodied in all the more recent Constitutions of the other States. At all events, whatever defects it may contain, can be so readily remedied by the action of the People, after they once obtain the sovereignty over their own affairs which the admission of the State would give them,—than to [illegible]—to throw away the opportunity of voting.

OUR POLICE DEPARTMENT.—The Board of Police Commissioners are fairly at work. The new member, Mr. PERRY, devotes himself to the business of the Board with a vigilance and industry which indicate very clearly the public motives which led him to accept the post. He resists all attempts to postpone or delay the business of the Board, upon whatever pretext they may be made. He opposed an adjournment last week when it was asked by Republican members, because they were not ready to act upon the new appointments. He opposed it day before yesterday, when Mayor WOOD desired it, because he did not find it convenient to attend.

The result was that some *thirty* new members were added to the Police Force, and steps were taken for the immediate appointment of as many more. This is action in the right direction. The dreadful prevalence and rapid increase of the most terrible crimes demands the speedy increase of our Police Force. Every one knows that 800 men cannot by any possibility discharge the duties which are required of the Police. The only way in which this Department can be effective is by having in it men enough to patrol the whole City,—to be present constantly at every point. This is physically impossible with the present force. The old Police contained 1,600 men, and yet Mayor WOOD was constantly, and with perfect justice, complaining that it was entirely inadequate to the duties required at its hands. The present force is only half that number, and although it is composed of better material, and is under better supervision than any other Police we have ever had, it is far inferior in point of numbers to the requirements of the City.

We trust the Commissioners will proceed with all convenient dispatch to fill up the force. We hope, moreover, that they will find that the police law offers no insurmountable obstacle to their availing themselves of the services of some of the members of the old Police. There are among them men of experience, character and decided ability in this department,—and it seems to us highly important their services should be secured. We do not refer to the noisy, active politicians among them to whom Mayor WOOD's unavailing sympathies seem to have been confined,—but to the much larger class of men who have been distinguished for the attention and efficiency with which they have performed the duties of their office. Justice to the City, as well as to them, requires that their services should be retained.

THE PANIC AND THE TELEGRAPH.—The panic which overtook us last month in our headlong career of prosperity, has spread across the Atlantic, and, from the accounts which have reached us by the *Niagara*, appears to be operating there precisely as it did here. Its course and effects have been as mysterious and unavoidable as the first visit of the cholera. While we were suffering from it our English cotemporaries were enjoying comparatively a quiet and easy time, and indulging in very natural speculations on the wholly unnecessary terror which had taken possession of our commercial public; they could see no adequate cause for such a state of affairs as existed among us; but suddenly they discovered that the panic was at their own door, and that it was as causeless and destructive there as it had been here. Now the reflection naturally arises that these panics might have been greatly mitigated in their disastrous influences, if not altogether prevented, if the Atlantic telegraph had been in operation, by which we could have known simultaneously the true condition of our affairs on each side of the ocean. The Bank of England would not have resorted to such extreme measures, which have been so injurious to British merchants, to restrain the export of specie to this country, if it had been known that we stood in no need of it, and that it would be immediately sent back again. It is certainly greatly within the bounds of probability to state that if the telegraph had been successfully laid it would have more than paid for its entire cost during the last month by the enormous losses which it might have prevented. That fatal snap of the telegraphic cable on the 10th of August, which caused a thrill throughout the whole civilized world, was fraught with greater consequences than were ever anticipated. The thought of what the telegraph might have accomplished for the commercial world, should be a new motive for attempting the completion of the great work next year.

MAYOR WOOD'S MATERIAL.—The *Irish American* closes an article upon the Mayoralty election thus:

> "There is not now a reasonable doubt that Mayor WOOD's majority will be the largest ever polled for the same office. In addition to the large number of adopted citizens who, *almost without exception*, voted for him last year, *over 2,000 have been naturalized since the present canvass commenced*, and of these it is not too much to say he will receive the support of *ninety-nine out of every hundred*."

Later from Havana.

ARRIVAL OF THE BLACK WARRIOR.

The U. S. M. steamship *Black Warrior*, R. W. SMITH, Commander, from New-Orleans 12th, Havana 15th inst., arrived at this port yesterday morning.

Business in Havana is very dull. Sugars are declining, and we note but few transactions. Stock at Havana and Matanzas 170,000 boxes. Freights for Europe falling off. Exchange on London 10½ to 11 ⅌ cent. premium; on New York, 3½ to 3 ⅌ cent. premium; United States gold coin, 3 ⅌ cent. premium.

Mrs. Cunningham's Trial.

The Goshen *Democrat* states that at the opening of the November term of the Supreme Court, at Newburg, Judge STRONG presiding, the District-Attorney of Orange Court, produced a letter from District-Attorney HALL, of New-York, desiring an adjournment of the Court until December, for the purpose of trying Mrs. CUNNINGHAM's case at that time. The Court, however, was not willing to make such an order upon a mere written request from Mr. HALL. Hence the case, if tried in Orange County, must go over to next Circuit, which will be held at Newburg.

WISCONSIN.—It is yet uncertain whether CROSS or RANDALL is Governor of Wisconsin. The Democrats have for two weeks claimed the election of CROSS, but the returns indicate that the choice lies within a hundred votes either way. The Madison *Argus*, of the 18th, says: "The result is narrowing down to as close a thing as has ever been witnessed in this country." Its returns elect RANDALL (Republican) by [illegible] votes, as follows: Majorities for RANDALL, 2,297; for CROSS, 2,199. Three counties remain to be heard from.

Departure of the Adriatic.

The departure of the Steamship *Adriatic* on her first voyage across the Atlantic is an event in our current history entitled to a special record. It does not, indeed, mark the commencement of a new era in navigation, as the first trip of the *Sirius*, or the *Great Western*, or the first passage of the *Savannah* across the Atlantic did, but it marks an epoch in the history of steam navigation. The *Adriatic* is not only the largest steamship afloat, but the largest vessel of any kind that has been launched, as she is believed to be the best, in all respects. She is, therefore, at the present time, the champion of the seas, and is likely to continue so until the *Leviathan* shall be launched and afloat. Then we shall, of course, resign the ocean belt to Great Britain, but, until then, we may be allowed to claim the distinction of having [illegible] the largest, and finest vessel that ever [illegible] the waves of the boisterous Atlantic.

The *Adriatic* has been at once a source of pride and mortification to our people. When we chronicled the event of her splendid launch on the 7th of April, 1856, we stated that it was calculated that she would be ready for sea in the following month of September. That was then the expectation of her builder and proprietors; but, from the magnitude of the undertaking, the machinery was not completed until four months after the time stipulated for by the builders of the engines. This delay caused various unfavorable, but wholly unfounded reports, respecting the noble ship to be circulated, and great disappointment was felt by those who had boasted of the performances of the ship when she should have an opportunity of testing her qualities at sea. The cause of the delay in the completion of the engines lay, undoubtedly, with the head of the Novelty Works, who had introduced a new cone valve in the place of the old-fashioned poppet. What may have been the defects or the merits of this invention, we cannot pretend to decide at this time, but the proprietors of the ship, having become dissatisfied with the working of the engines after steam had been put upon them, determined to remove the new valves and substitute the old-fashioned poppet; before the work had been completed, however, they determined to adopt the Sickles cut-off, and accordingly placed the ship in the hands of Messrs. SICKLES & DICKERSON to complete the engines. But, when their work was completed it was found not to be satisfactory, and the ship was once more recommitted to the care of the original builders of her engines, who have put into her the machinery which was found to act so well on her trial-trip, and with which she will go to sea.

The machinery of the *Adriatic* consists of two of the largest oscillating engines that have ever been constructed; they are of the technical horse-power of 1,500, but in reality they are equal to 2,800 or 3,000. There are eight principal boilers, each with furnaces ranged side by side, so that the whole number of furnaces is forty-eight. Besides these there are two extra boilers to be used when desired. The vessel will carry, for the supply of her boilers during a single passage across the Atlantic, from 1,200 to 1,500 tons of coal. She is supplied with patent condensers, the cold water running through 12,000 circulating copper pipes, condensing the steam in its course, saving, as it is said, nearly $75,000 per annum in fuel and wear and tear when the ship is running. The piston rods are fifteen inches in diameter, and the shaft twenty inches in diameter, of solid wrought iron. The furnaces require from fifty to sixty firemen and coal-passers, and no less than six engineers will be required to attend the engines. The wheels are each forty feet in diameter and twelve feet face, and have a dip of from eight to nine feet.

What the *Adriatic* may accomplish remains to be proved, and as we shall so soon know the result of her first voyage, it will be idle to boast of her speed and safety now; but we know her beauty of model, the unequaled elegance of her interior arrangements for passengers, the superiority of her dimensions over any other vessel afloat, and the grace and loveliness of her lines as she sits upon the water; we know, too, what her performances were on her trial trip, and we may confidently anticipate, setting aside the accidents which all ships must encounter, that she will fully justify all that her admirers have predicted of her.

In bulk the *Adriatic* is 354 feet in length, or nine feet longer than the United States frigate *Niagara*; fifty feet broad, and thirty-three feet two inches in depth. She measures 5,900 tons, or 700 tons more than the *Niagara*, 800 more than the *Vanderbilt*, and 2,900 more than the *Atlantic*! Yet such is the exquisite harmony of her proportions and the gracefulness of her lines, that seen at a short distance, without any object by which her size may be compared, she appears hardly larger than an ordinary yacht.

We have before given a full description of the passenger accommodations of this magnificent vessel, and it will, therefore, be useless to repeat them now. In all her interior arrangements she is greatly superior to any other vessel that has been in our harbor, and not only has everything been done to add to the comfort, and even luxurious enjoyment of the passengers at sea, but everything that will tend to secure their safety and prevent the occasion of accidents. She is abundantly provided with life-boats, and among other new arrangements the calcium light which she carries at her fore-topmast head will not only be a security against a collision with another vessel but, by enabling the look-out to discover objects at a distance of three or four miles in the dark, will greatly lessen the chances of accidents at night. She has accommodations for about four hundred passengers, three hundred of them being first-class.

Her working force, numbering one hundred and eighty-eight men, is distributed as follows: 1 commander, 4 mates, 1 surgeon, 1 purser, 4 quartermasters, 2 carpenters, 1 boatswain, 36 seamen, 1 engineer, 3 assistants, 6 superintendents of fires and boilers, 4 oilers, 2 engineers' store-keepers, 24 firemen, 36 coal-passers, 1 steward, 3 assistants, 36 waiters, 3 stewardesses, 2 store-keepers, 1 bar-keeper, 1 barber, 1 chief-cook, 1 assistant-cook, 1 baker, 2 pastry-cooks, 2 engineers' messmen, 2 keepers of lamps and oil, 1 hose-keeper.

The cost of this superb ship, it is said, has been nearly a million of dollars, and, on every occasion in which the manager of the Collins line has made allusion to the *Adriatic* in public, he has accorded to Mr. JAMES BROWN, of the firm of BROWN, BROTHERS & Co., the credit of having sustained the enterprise by his munificent liberality. The *Adriatic* goes out on her first voyage under the charge of Captain WEST, formerly of the *Atlantic*, one of the most careful and best experienced Captains of our mercantile marine. It is a saddening thought that the young mechanic whose genius modeled this superb ship, and who superintended her construction, is not alive to witness her first triumphs.

The *Adriatic* leaves her dock to-day at 12 o'clock. In the quaint words of the old bills of lading we sincerely say, "and so God give the good ship a safe and speedy voyage."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The last night of the present season, (how often we have to write the same words,) gave us the "Sonnambula," thus terminating a brief and disastrous campaign with the opera that inaugurated it. The cast, with the exception of the *Amina*, was the same; the heroine in this instance, however, was Madame LA GRANGE, a change which was by no means to be regretted. It is one of this excellent lady's best parts.

We are happy to say that the difficulties with regard to the orchestra and chorus are at an end, and that the season, although stopped for the moment, will recommence some time next week. With reduced expenses, and a new attraction in the person of Herr FORMES, it is to be hoped that the next season will be longer and more prosperous than the last. There will, of course, be no performance on Sunday.

CHARITY CONCERT.—A Charitable Concert, for the relief of the poor in the northwestern section of the City, will be given on Tuesday evening next, under the direction of a committee of ladies, at the Church corner of Fifth-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street. A varied programme is offered, and the object of the Concert should commend it to the favorable regard of the benevolent.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

[illegible] Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 21 Wall-st., and 111 Broadway.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The New-York Post-Office—Interview of the Councilmen Committee with the Postmaster-General.

The Speakership—The Naval Courts—Nicaraguan Affairs—Utah, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 20.

The Committee of the New-York Councilmen, appointed to negotiate the sale of a site to the Government for the Post-Office, arrived here last night. They had an interview with Postmaster-General BROWN to-day, and presented the subject, with maps, explanations, &c. Mr. BROWN appointed another interview for to-morrow.

There is little doubt that he will meet their views, and accept the lower angle of the Park for the site, as an examination shows that there is ample room and that it is the only point at which the omnibuses from every part of the City concentrate—thus affording extraordinary public convenience.

I understand that the New-York Democratic Congressional Delegation, at their meeting at Delmonico's the other night, agreed on ORR for Speaker. The majority were also for ALLEN, of Illinois, for Clerk. In relation to a candidate for Doorkeeper, they were hopelessly divided.

In the Naval Courts, the case of Lieut. NOLAND has been resumed, and the cases of Lieut. BROWNELL and Commander GREGORY have been commenced.

There is a rumor afloat that an arrangement exists between the friends of Gen. WALKER and the JOSEPH L. WHITE Nicaragua Transit party, by which they are to row in the same boat. This would not be surprising, for each is necessary to the other. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 20.

According to the present intention, Ex-President LAMAR, of Texas, will be appointed Minister to Nicaragua.

The affairs of Utah occupy the attention of the Administration, but no definite action has yet been taken in view of the late advices from that Territory.

Sir WM. GORE OUSELEY will, by appointment, have a formal interview with the President to-morrow.

News from Rio Janeiro.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Nov. 20.

The bark *Antelope*, from Rio Janeiro on the 17th October, arrived here last evening. She left the *Grey Eagle*, for Philadelphia, and the *Juniper*, for New-York, loading at Rio. The bark *Margaret Ridley* sailed on the 13th Oct. from Rio for New-York.

Coffee was scarce, and the receipts light and mostly old and of inferior quality. Holders were firm, making moderate sales at 4$300 to 4$350 for inferior, and 4$350 to 4$450 for better lots. Higher prices were anticipated. Richmond Flour, 22$500 to 23$000. The stock of Sugar was 900 cases of white, selling at 4$800 to 5$, and 200 cases of brown at 4$400 to 4$600.

From Boston.

PUBLIC RECEPTION OF NEAL DOW—RAILROAD TRAIN OFF THE TRACK, &C.

BOSTON, Friday, Nov. 20.

The public reception of NEAL DOW last evening filled Tremont Temple, and hundreds were unable to get in. The audience was mainly composed of ladies and Sons of Temperance in regalia. The addresses were made by Hon. HENRY WILSON, Rev. Mr. McCURDY, NEAL DOW, and others.

The railroad train for New-York *via* Fall River, got off the track at Bridgewater last night, causing a detention of five hours. The train was not much damaged.

The Stonington and Norwich trains reached Boston this morning about 3 o'clock. The Fall River train arrived here at 7.

Steamboat Disasters.

THE CATARACT BLOWN UP—FIVE PERSONS KILLED AND FIFTEEN SCALDED.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Nov. 20.

The steamboat *Cataract* burst her boiler at Lisbon, on the Missouri River, on the 17th, killing five persons and scalding fifteen others. Among the killed is WILLIAM BRUCE of Hartford.

THE HENRY B. BEACH ON FIRE.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Nov. 20.

The steamer *Henry B. Beach*, of Cromwell's line, caught fire in the fire-room last night, and narrowly escaped destruction. The firemen extinguished the fire. The steamer was damaged to the extent of $10,000 or $15,000, and her machinery considerably injured.

The Collision between the Steamers Galveston and Opelousas.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Nov. 20.

There was a meeting here last night of the passengers of the steamers *Galveston* and *Opelousas*. Resolutions were passed, strongly condemning the lack of discipline on both boats, which, it was asserted, was the cause of the unpardonable accident.

Damage to Ship John Howell.

NORFOLK, Friday, Nov. 20.

Arrived here to-day ship *John Howell*, APPLEBY, from Bristol, England, with a cargo of railway iron. She has lost her topmast, spars, &c.

Steam Boiler Explosion—One Man Killed and Eight Injured.

MONTREAL, Friday, Nov. 20.

A steam boiler in PAIGE's foundry at Griffintown exploded this afternoon, killing one man and severely injuring eight others. The building was blown into ruins.

Sentence of a Murderer.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Friday, Nov. 20.

SLAVIN, Jr., implicated in the murder of the McKENZIE family, was to-day sentenced to be hung on the 4th of March next, but the sentence will probably be commuted to imprisonment for life.

The Canada at Halifax.

HALIFAX, Friday, Nov. 20.

The Royal Mail steamship *Canada*, from Boston for Liverpool, arrived here this morning at 10 o'clock. She sailed for Liverpool at 1½ o'clock this afternoon, having occupied about 10 hours longer than usual in steaming down from Boston.

Condition of the Ohio River.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Nov. 20.

There is 18 feet of water in the channel of the river at this point, and it is falling.

Weather to-day has been cloudy, and we have had a light snow-storm. The mercury this evening is standing at 17° above zero.

Frost at Augusta.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Friday, Nov. 20.

We have been visited with a killing frost here, and it is believed to have generally extended to other parts of the State. Ice has formed here from half an inch to an inch in thickness.

The Weather at Newfoundland.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Friday, Nov. 20.

Since yesterday afternoon the weather here and off Cape Race has been quite mild and calm, but foggy along the coast.

Closing Navigation on the Mississippi.

CHICAGO, Friday, Nov. 20.

The Mississippi River is full of ice, and navigation north of Dubuque is now closed for the season.

☞ Twenty tons of poultry came to town last week from Camden, New-Jersey.

THE UNEMPLOYED.

Mass Meeting at the City Hall—Politicians Denounced—Smith proposes Tar and Feathers—Preparations to Flog the Employed.

In accordance with the adjournment on Thursday, some two thousand of the unemployed yesterday gathered in front of the City Hall, for the purpose of further considering what plan of action would best tend to afford them employment. It was expected that Mr. Gosson, Chairman of the Committee that reported and advised at the meeting on Thursday, would announce the organization, but before that could be done, Mr. Maresl mounted the steps and commenced a speech. After the usual statements of the promises and delays of politicians, he gave it as his opinion that the City, State, and General Governments should unite in the erection of an immense structure for the accommodation of workingmen. The plan or specifications he was not then prepared to give, further than that it should be so constructed that one side should be used to work in, and the other fitted up for residences. Mr. Maresl's remarks put the audience in the best of humor. He was followed by Mr. Gosson, who repeated, in some measure, the advice given by him on Thursday. From the opportunity he had had for observing those in power who had promised to give them work, he had been enabled to form a pretty decided opinion as to what was to be expected from them; and that was just nothing at all. It was their policy to keep them along with promises so that they might receive their votes at the coming election. It had come to be said now, "If you vote for me, I will give you work, but you must vote for me first." Some men might be inclined to place some confidence in even such a promise, but if they did, they would find themselves mistaken. The men who had promised to give them work were too selfish to do anything for them unless it would certainly redound to their own advantage. They knew that there were thousands of families suffering now, while they had it in their power to set them to work—there was Corporation work enough ready now to give employment to thousands, that a vote of the Common Council and the signature of the Mayor, could set in motion. The Street Commissioner was ready to go on with it as soon as they would let him. But although they knew the unemployed were suffering, they would not do it. They would keep them suffering in the hope of forcing them to vote for them. But was it likely that men holding places of trust from the people, who would force suffering upon them, instead of doing all they could for their benefit, would faithfully fulfill any promise after they had secured all their share of the advantage? [Cries of "No, No—they are humbugs and cheats."] Mr. Gosson had to report to them also that after the meeting on Thursday the Committee, with the exception of Mr. Donnelly, who was sick, waited upon the authorities at Central Park, and were assured by them that they had a recommended list of one thousand who were in need, and who were able and willing to work, and that they would be employed on the Park between then and Monday next—by Monday one thousand would be employed. [Cheers, and cries of "That's good."]

Mr. Gosson was followed by Mr. Richard Moore. He did not see that sufficient progress had been made in obtaining work. Instead of one thousand, six or eight thousand might have been employed, had the authorities exerted themselves in their behalf as they should have done. In stead of giving them work, they were trying to keep them off and on, with fair promises until they could secure their votes at the election. He advised the men to look at the subject, and then judge for themselves whether they had not better begin to look out for their own interests, instead of depending entirely upon the caprice of others. He thought they should request the Commissioners of the Central Park to employ only those who really needed employment; and instead of keeping any single thousand at work all the time, to divide the needy into lots of thousands and give them work for three days each, in rotation. That plan would afford relief to a much larger number, and he believed it could be done with very little trouble if the Commissioners were disposed to adopt it. He would also have those who were very much in need of work watch whether any were employed who, under the circumstances, had no good right to be. If there were, they should be told to give way to those more in need of employment, and if that would not do, there were needy men enough to flog them off. [Applause.] He would recommend that the plan he had proposed for employing the men should be laid before the Commissioners, and for that purpose he moved that the meeting adjourn to meet again in Tompkins-square at 10 o'clock on Tuesday morning next, and from there march to Central Park, and there learn definitely from the Commissioners whether they were to be employed or not. [Great applause.] In order to show how many were in need of employment, he desired that every man should bring out every unemployed neighbor he knew. [Applause.]

When Mr. Moore had retired it was thought the meeting had adjourned. But Mr. Martel appeared again, and waiving his hat, raised his voice in favor of his plan for an immense building in which the poor could eat, sleep and work. Before he had time to develop his plan, there was a powerful moving about of the crowd on the steps, by which Mr. Martel was carried to the bottom in some disorder. As soon as the fun was over Mr. Smith, of the Steuben Hall Committee, appeared, and was invited by many to "go in" and "give it mouth." Mr. Smith regretted that there was a disposition among the unemployed towards disunion. The gentlemen composing the other Committee (Mr. Gosson's) had split off, and now the old Committee, of which he was a member, were denounced as a lot of politicians and rumsellers. [Laughter.] Now, if any of the Committee were in the rum business he did not know it. [Cries of "McGuire, McGuire."] No, said Mr. Smith, McGuire is not. He is no relation to the McGuires in Second-avenue. He told me he was in the old iron business, when there was anything to do in that way. [Great laughter.] It had been charged that the old Committee had been sold—that they had received money for what they did. That was not true. He had been offered a dollar a day to break stones, just to keep him quiet, not that they had any love for him, and he had refused to take it. He was working for the interest of the unemployed, and would not sell himself to any man. But he could not see how they were to be benefited by meeting together. They had already been to Central Park, and what was the result? Why, that they came away the same as they went. He thought the Commissioners were to blame, and believed a good coat of tar and feathers would be good for them. [Applause.] He concluded by proposing three groans for the Central Park Commissioners. [Three groans were given.]

Mr. Moore then came forward, and moved an adjournment, which was carried, and the meeting separated.

RUM'S DOINGS.

Horrible Accident on a Steamboat—A Passenger's Head Cut Off by the Engine.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Gamble on board the steamboat *North America*, lying at the foot of Warren-street, on the body of a man who met with a sudden and terrible death on board the boat, during its passage Thursday night from Rondout to this City. According to the testimony of the Clerk of the boat, the deceased came on board the steamer at Rondout on Thursday afternoon and paid his passage to this City, he being somewhat intoxicated at the time. About half an hour after the boat left the Rondout dock the body of the deceased was discovered in the crank-room, and the head completely severed from the body, lying near it, but horribly crushed and mutilated. It was impossible to state the precise manner in which the unfortunate man lost his life, but the appearance and position of the body left no doubt that he entered the engine-room, and from being unable, through the liquor he had drank, to keep his balance properly, he came in contact with the machinery. A verdict was rendered by the Jury in accordance with the facts stated.

The name of the deceased is supposed to be Daniel Lemon, but nothing was ascertained respecting his residence or relations. His dress and general appearance indicated that he was a laboring man. In one of his pockets was found a bottle of brandy.

More of Rum's Doings.—Coroner Hills held an inquest yesterday on the body of Cath. Wilson, an intemperate woman, who resided at No. 7 Desbrosses-street. The evidence showed that deceased came home intoxicated, and in endeavoring to go up stairs, fell and was so injured that she died. A verdict was rendered accordingly. Deceased was a German woman, 30 years of age.

Arrival of the United States Frigate Niagara.

The United States steam frigate *Niagara*, Capt. Hudson, which sailed from Plymouth, England, on the 5th inst., arrived this morning, all well, making the passage in a *little over fourteen days.* The *Niagara* has encountered continuous westerly gales nearly the whole passage, but the performance of the noble ship is spoken of with admiration by the officers. The engines performed with the utmost regularity, and the trip, considering the heavy head-sea and gales encountered, is regarded as a great success.

LIST OF OFFICERS PER U. S. FRIGATE NIAGARA.

Captain—Wm. L. Hudson.
Commander—Alex M. Pennock.
Lieutenants—James H. North; Joshua D. Todd; John Guest; Wm. D. Whiting; Edward T. McCauley; Beverly Kennon.
Surgeon—James C. Palmer.
Purser—James C. Eldridge.
Captain of Marines—Jabez C. Rich.
Lieutenant of Marines—Wm. S. Boyd.
Passed Assistant Surgeon—Arthur Lynch.
Assistant Surgeon—H. W. H. Washington.
Chief Engineer—Wm. E. Everitt.
First Engineers—John Faron; Thomas A. Shock.
Second Engineers—Mortimer Kellogg; John W. Moore.
Third Engineers—Alex. Green; Jackson McElwell; George F. Kutz; Theo. R. Ely.
Captain's Clerk—John W. Hudson.
Purser's Clerk—Edward Willard.

The bark *Scio*, from Mauritius, arrived at this port yesterday, bringing dates to Sept. 2. She brings a large cargo of linseed and coffee, to Maduro & Co. She was from Bombay, and put into Mauritius, July 16; after discharging cargo and repairing damages received, sailed again Sept. 2. Captain Lawrence C. Murray, late of the whale-ship *James Edwards*, is a passenger. Capt. E. states his voyage was broken up and abandoned by the unprecedented and notorious proceedings of the American Consul at Port Louis.

Fire in William-street.—At 7 o'clock last evening, Officer Michael of the Second Precinct Police, perceived a volume of smoke and flame bursting from the second story window of the building No. 80 William-street, near Maiden-lane. The alarm was sounded immediately and the firemen were soon on the ground. They did not succeed in subduing the flames until the interior of the building was entirely consumed. J. Desvignes & Co., Importers of French and English Fancy Goods, occupied the upper part of the building and on the first story was the paper ware-room of Messrs. Mallory & Butler. Fulton and the adjacent streets were filled with a dense smoke soon after the fire broke out. None of the adjacent buildings were injured.

Police Intelligence.

Seizure of Stolen Goods.—A few nights since the shoe store corner Sixth-avenue and Fifty-fourth-street, was broken into by burglars, and about $500 worth of boots and shoes stolen. Mrs. Curry, the owner of the store, gave information of the robbery to the Police of the Twenty-second Ward, and Officers Harrold and Hyatt were given the case in charge. They ascertained that a man had offered some of the stolen boots and shoes at a shoe store in the Bowery, near Prince-street. They succeeded in getting on the track of the man, and traced him to No. 32 Elizabeth-street, when they arrested him. He gave his name as Anthony Nolan, and said that two women who were in the house were his sisters. The officers searched the house, and found a chest of hardware, nearly three hundred pounds of horse-shoe nails, a quantity of planes, and three boxes of boots and shoes. The goods were taken to the Deputy Superintendent's office for identification, and the accused detained for examination.

Bold Robbery.—A young man, giving his name as John McCan, yesterday afternoon unlocked, with a false key, a sample case of gold pencils and pens belonging to Mr. Stephen M. Griswold, No. 177 Broadway, and deliberately walked off with the contents of the case. A gentleman who witnessed the cool performance followed the rascal until a policeman hove in sight, when he had him arrested. The property was restored to its owner, and the accused locked up in the Tombs in default of $1,000 bail.

The bakers of Philadelphia have formed themselves into a Protective Association.

[Advertisement.]

Lessen your Expenses
by clothing your sons
at the cheapest warehouse
in New-York

Bear in mind that Rogers & Raymond, corner of Fulton and Nassau streets, are selling Boys' Winter Clothing at the price of the cloth, the cost of manufacture being thrown in.

$100,000 worth of boys' clothing for sale on the above terms for cash.

Rogers & Raymond.

[Advertisement.]

Reduction in Undergarments!!
Real Merino Undergarments,
Warm, durable and at prices lower than ever.

These are genuine Merino Goods, not the cotton imitation now sold in many places for Merino.

$1 50 shirts and drawers we are selling for $1, and the $1 goods at 75 cents.

Call, Examine and Compare.
A. Rankin & Co., No. 96 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Gravel, Gout and Rheumatism.

Wolfe's Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps is recommended by the medical faculty for the above complaints, put up in quart and pint bottles, for sale by all druggists and grocers.

Udolpho Wolfe,
Sole Importer, No. 22 Beaver-street.

[Advertisement.]

Diseases of the Throat and Lungs

Are at once relieved and soon cured by inhaling the odor of J. R. Stafford's Olive Tar. Testimonials from Thurlow Weed, Esq., Isaac V. Fowler, Esq., George Law, Esq., and many other prominent persons, may be seen at No. 16 State-street. Price 50 cents a bottle.

[Advertisement.]

☞ S. Coates, manufacturer of Portable Gas Works, under the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company, desires to call public attention to the improved apparatus sold by him, and designed chiefly for country residences, factories, hotels, &c.

These works are safe, cheap, efficient and simple in their construction, and warranted to give entire satisfaction.

Office No. 376 Broadway, New-York, where descriptive circulars may be obtained. S. Coates.

[Advertisement.]

The Knox-made Hats.—Knox, the celebrated manufacturer of hats, has a most fertile imagination, and a creative power perfectly surprising, so far as the form of a hat is concerned. Who has not seen and admired his Fall style, now so generally worn? Who has not visited his store, at the corner of Broadway and Fulton-street, and been lost in wonder at the varied and beautiful assortment of hats, caps, &c.? If any have not done so, let them not fail to do it.

[Advertisement.]

Purdy's National Theatre.—The mere announcement of to-night's programme is sufficient to fill this favorite Theatre to overflowing, viz.: "St. Mary's Eve," "The Prophetess," "Lottery Ticket," "Persecuted Dutchman," and the performances of the American Acrobats. Go early.

[Advertisement.]

Gas, Gas.—Call at the great dépôt of Archer, Warner & Co., No. 376 Broadway, for new gas-fixtures at Hard Times' prices. Selling off our entire stock.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Gold Watches, Pens and pencils retailing below cost, by the importers and manufacturers.

Wilmarth & Clussman,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, up stairs.

[Advertisement.]

J. R. Stafford's Iron and Sulphur Powders—And Olive Tar Ointment cure scrofula, syphilis, salt rheum and all other diseases of impure blood. A package of 12 powders for $1; ointment, 25 cents; at No. 16 State-street, east side of the Battery.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

CLOTHING AT REDUCED PRICES,
FOR CASH.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
No. 441 Broadway, between Canal and Grand sts.,

In consideration of the present financial panic, have marked down their splendid stock of Men's and Boys' Clothing from 10 to 25 per cent. for cash.

In the Custom Department they have reduced their English and French fancy cassimere pants to order to $9, worth $11 and $12; velvet and cashmere vests in proportion—For Cash.

Rich Carpeting—Great Reduction of Prices.—Smith & Lounsbery, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st., are now offering their large stock of Velvet, Tapestry, Brussels, Three-Ply and Ingrain Carpeting, of this Fall's importation, at a great reduction from recent rates.

BOOTS, SHOES AND OVERSHOES.
$50,000 worth of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT RETAIL,
AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES.
E. A. BROOKS,
No. 575 Broadway, and
No. 150 Fulton-st.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

NOTICE.
$300,000 worth of
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING
TO BE SOLD OUT AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.

In view of the financial panic, and of the fact that it may continue some weeks longer, so as to leave us with an immense stock on hand too late in the season, we have concluded

TO CLOSE IT OUT AT ONCE.

It consists of a large assortment of every description of ELEGANT FALL AND WINTER GARMENTS, Manufactured with great taste, either from goods of our own importation or getting up. Also, a superb stock of

FURNISHING GOODS.

Shirts of our own manufacture, robes, shawls, gloves, &c., &c. The money of all solvent banks in this and the surrounding States taken at par.

We have on hand also a large stock of
VERY LOW-PRICED CLOTHING,
FOR SOUTHERN AND WESTERN TRADE.
Which we will close out to dealers at a
Very heavy per centage less than cost.
D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Warren-st., New-York.

S. C. Herring & Co.'s Patent Champion Safes.—The subscribers, grateful for past favors, and finding that a discriminating public were bestowing their patronage to that extent that more warerooms were necessary to exhibit all their stock, have enlarged their dépôt, by opening an extensive ware and sales room on Broadway, at No. 251, corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall. This enlargement of wareroom room, with the recent extensive enlargement of their factory, will enable the subscribers to keep on hand at all times a larger stock of fire and burglar-proof safes than any other establishment in the world. Particular attention will be paid to constructing safes for private families to match with other furniture, for the security of plate and jewelry, (and housekeepers are invited to call and examine for themselves.) Also, will keep on hand and make to order, all kinds of money chests, vault doors and bank vaults, Hall's patent powder-proof locks for banks or store doors, Jones' patent permutation bank lock, and Crygier's patent letter lock, without key.

S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and
No. 251 Broadway, cor. Murray-st., New-York.

Watertown, Wis., Aug. 24, 1857.

Mr. Lambert Bergman, Milwaukie,
Agent for Herring & Co.'s Patent Safes.

Dear Sir: The Herring Champion Safe that I purchased of you, was in my store at the time it was burned last March. The heat was so great that it melted off the brass plates and knob on the front of the safe. The door was warped so badly from the heat, that I was obliged to cut it open. But I am happy to say to you, the contents of the safe were preserved to my *perfect satisfaction.*

Y. C. SHOW.

PROF. ALEX. C. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

GREAT SALE OF GENIN'S FURS
At auction on Nov. 24, 25, 27, 28.
At No. 358 Broadway.
See advertisement in Dry Goods columns.

WINTER GLOVES AT RETAIL FOR CASH, HEAVY silk, calfskin, buckskin, cloth, fur wool, &c. Also kid mittens, buck gauntlets, and gloves lined with lambskin.
IRA PEREGO & SON, No. 61 Nassau st.

REMOVAL.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE Truss Office, of No. 2½ Maiden-lane, has removed to No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House. Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Silk Elastic Stockings, and every approved variety of Bandages skillfully applied. Private application rooms for ladies. A competent female in attendance.

MARRIED.

Mullany—Burnham.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 17, at the residence of F. L. Talcott, by Rev. George McClosky, and afterwards at the Church of the Ascension, by Rev. G. T. Bedell, Andrew J. Mullany, of Mobile, to Cordelia M. Burnham, of this City.

☞ Mobile papers please copy.

Hunt—Valentine.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 19, by Rev. J. G. Osborne, Lotan K. Hunt to Miss Irene R. Valentine, all of this City.

☞ Long Island papers please copy.

Reed—Powell.—At Bethpage, L. I., on Tuesday, Nov. 17, by Friends' Ceremony, James H. Reed, Jr., of New-York, to Carrie Powell, daughter of Richard S. Powell, of the former place.

☞ Putnam County and Long Island papers please copy.

Van Brunt—Norton.—At Selden, L. I., on Thursday, Nov. 19, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Mr. Drake, Capt. Frank N. Van Brunt to Miss Emily A. Norton, of Selden.

Gardiner—Taylor.—At Watertown, N. Y., on Wednesday, Nov. 18, by Rev. C. N. Chandler, Warren B. Gardiner, of Brooklyn, to Helen Le Taylor, of the former place.

Walsh—Walsh.—At Albany, on Wednesday, Nov. 18, by Rev. George B. Walsh, Augustus H. Walsh, of this City, to Miss Laura S. Walsh, of the former place.

Low—Peck.—At New Haven, on Thursday, Nov. 19, by Rev. A. N. Littlejohn, William Whittemore Low, United States Navy, to Evelina, daughter of Capt. Elisha Peck, U. S. Navy.

Davis—King.—At Highwood, N. J., on Thursday, Nov. 19, by Rev. Dr. Hawks, J. C. Bancroft Davis, of New-York, to Frederica Gore, daughter of the late James G. King.

DIED.

Kennedy.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Nov. 19, Hezekiah P. Kennedy, in the 50th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, from his late residence, No. 82 Rivington st., without further invitation; also, the members of the Light Guard Company are respectfully invited to attend, in citizens' dress.

☞ Pittsburg and Indianapolis papers please copy.

Smith.—In this City, on Friday, Nov. 20, Anna M. Smith, wife of Gilead H. Smith, aged 29 years.

Blowers.—In this City, on Friday, Nov. 20, fell asleep in Jesus, in full hope of a glorious resurrection, Harriet C., the beloved wife of Albert L. Blowers, aged 29 years.

The friends, relatives and members of Norfolk-st. M. E. Church, are requested to attend her funeral, on Sunday, 22d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 15 Attorney st.

Schoonmaker.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 19, Susie M., youngest daughter of Samuel and Susan M. Schoonmaker, aged 21 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, the 22d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 163 Eldridge-st., without further invitation.

Kelley.—In this City, on Friday, Nov. 20, of consumption, Dominick P. Kelley, in the 31st year of his age.

His friends and acquaintances, and those of his brothers, John, William and James, also of his brother-in-law, J. W. Dempsey, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 383 Bowery, on Sunday, 22d inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

Hewlett.—In this City, on Friday, Nov. 20, after a short illness, of heart disease, Jane Augusta, wife of John Hewlett, aged 28 years, 7 months and 22 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, the members of Jasper Chapter, No. 25, O. U. A., and the members of the 71st Regiment, Company B, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, 92 Grove-st., without further notice.

☞ Minnesota and Hannibal papers please copy.

Whitney.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Nov. 17, Marie Louise Whitney.

There were but few, if any, who did not highly esteem this lovely flower of human kind. Her high tone of feeling, together with a keen perception of justice, honor and parity, commanded great respect from a large circle of friends. Her noble heart was ever ready to sympathise with another's woes, and disinterestedness was manifested to a fault in her charitable deeds to the needy. Having an intellect of no ordinary cast, her powers of discrimination was keen—leaning on a base sure and steadfast—that of her Redeemer. And as all other choice flowers, her career was destined to be of short duration, for she was delicate, and susceptible to every atmospherical change; and when the last unrelenting and unmerciful destroyer fell on her, baffling all human skill to give relief, she, with sufferings of short duration, and, as it were, some chilling blast on a precious rose, drooped her head and died without a struggle.

From one who Highly Esteemed her Worth.

Reynolds.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Nov. 19, Lieut. John G. Reynolds, of the U. S. revenue service, and son of Major J. G. Reynolds, U. S. M., aged 29 years.

The friends of the family, and of his father-in-law, Jas. C. Stoneall, Esq., the members of Anglo Saxon Lodge, No. 137, F. A. M., and the fraternity in general, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 188 Bridge-st., on Sunday next, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

Ranney.—At West Hoboken, N. J., on Wednesday, Nov. 18, of consumption, William Ranney, artist.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday, 21st inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., from St. Mary's Catholic Church, Hoboken City.

☞ Connecticut and North Carolina papers please copy.

Duncomb.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, Nov. 17, Elizabeth, only child of A. H. and Mary Duncomb, aged 2 years and 20 days.

Her remains were taken to Connecticut on Wednesday for interment.

☞ Connecticut papers please copy.

Wheeler.—At Baltimore, on Tuesday evening, Nov. 17, of consumption, Ira B. Wheeler, formerly of this City, aged 31 years.

His remains will be taken to Bridgeport, Conn., for interment. Funeral services this day, (Friday,) at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH.

It is quite proper in the English language to speak of merchandise that sells readily as goods that "sell well." The same idea, if expressed in French, would be that the goods "sold themselves" well. That is precisely the case with DAILEY'S stock. Their dinner and tea sets, as well as gas fixtures, silver-plated ware, &c., &c., positively

"SELL THEMSELVES,"

the prices are so low. Any one can see that by looking at their prices in the show-windows of their stores, Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, &c.—HYATT'S Life Balsam is the most certain remedy for these terrible diseases. You who are suffering the most torturing pains, remember that a few doses of this powerful, yet pleasant compound, will afford certain relief. Thousands of cases have been cured and published in the *Times* and other papers. These certificates are from well-known citizens, who can be seen and consulted at any hour. Circulars containing these certificates can be had at the principal dépôt, No. 246 Grand-st. Seventy-five cents per bottle.

INFLAMMATORY RHEUMATISM CURED—By Dr. Smith's Magnetic Salve. Jennette L. Douglass, Principal of the Young Ladies' Classical Institute, No. 192 East Broadway. Solomon Jenner, A. M., Proprietor. Formerly S. B. SMITH, No. 77 Canal-st., near Church-st., by HEGEMAN, CLARKE & Co., Broadway.

HYATT'S PULMONIC BALSAM.—IN ALL complaints of the lungs, chest, throat, &c., such as old and painful coughs, pain in the breast and side, spitting blood, asthma, will be found the most sovereign remedy. Principal dépôt No. 246 Grand-st. 25 cents per bottle, six for $1.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe, per U. S. steamer ADRIATIC, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 21st day of November, at 1 o'clock P. M. ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—$150,000 worth of CHINA, GLASSWARE, BRONZES, PARIAN, SILVER-PLATED WARE, CHANDELIERS, &c., comprising an unequaled assortment of HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS, is now selling
AT AN UNPARALLELED REDUCTION
FOR CASH.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
corner of Broadway and Broome-st.

GREAT BARGAINS
FOR CASH.

The subscribers will positively offer their ENTIRE STOCK OF BUILDING HARDWARE, &c., being the largest in variety and extent in the United States, at EXTRAORDINARY REDUCTIONS.

Also, Stubs' and Sheffield Files and Tools, Steel Wire and Mandrels, Locksmiths' and Bellhangers' Materials, Wrought and Cast Locks, Porcelain and Plated Ware, Shelf Brass Goods, Fine Cabinet and Padlocks, Night Latches, Sash Fastenings for doors, windows, and shutters of every description.

MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
No. 40 John-st., corner Dutch.

GAS-FIXTURE MANUFACTORY.
CHEAPEST PLACE IN NEW-YORK.

All work warranted, no extra charges; fixtures shortened or lengthened, and put up at the prices *for which they are sold.*

JAMES G. MOFFET,
Nos. 119 and 121 Prince-st.,
Third block west of Broadway.

P. S.—Old Gas Fixtures regilt French or artistic Bronze.

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF
ELEGANT GAS FIXTURES, AND CHANDELIERS,
FOR SALE AT LESS THAN
THE COST OF MANUFACTURING.
COLT & WHITTELSEY,
No. 922 Broadway, corner 21st-st.

NEW JUVENILE BOOKS.
D. APPLETON & CO.,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway, New-York,
HAVE NOW READY THE FOLLOWING
ATTRACTIVE JUVENILES.

I.
A PLACE FOR EVERYTHING, AND EVERYTHING IN ITS PLACE.
BY ALICE B. HAVEN. (Cousin Alice.)

One Vol. 16mo. With wood-cut illustrations and an Illuminated Frontispiece. Price 75 cents.

This is the Seventh Volume of the series of "Home Books" by Cousin Alice, that have attained such a wide popularity with the little folks of both sexes.

In this volume the authoress has endeavored to instill into the minds of children the importance of neatness and order.

BY THE SAME AUTHOR.

Out of Debt, Out of Danger. 1 vol. 16mo	75 cents
Nothing Venture, Nothing Have. 1 vol. 16mo	63 cents
All's not Gold that Glitters	75 cents
Patient Waiting No Loss	63 cents
Contentment Better Than Wealth	63 cents
No Such Word As Fail	63 cents

II.
CHILDREN'S HOLIDAYS:
A STORY BOOK FOR THE WHOLE YEAR.
Contents.

New-Year's Day. The Seaside.
Mrs. Brown's Children's Party. Mary Mellville's Birthday.
Maying at Springdale. Thanksgiving; or, Cousin Mary.
The Fourth of July. The Christmas Tree.
"The Old Year."

One Volume. Square 16mo. With illustrations. 50 cents.

III.
GEORGE READY; OR, HOW TO LIVE FOR OTHERS.
A CHRISTMAS STORY FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.
BY ROBERT O'LINCOLN.

One Volume. 16mo. Illustrated. 75 cents.

This is one of those books that the parent can safely put into the hands of a child, knowing that the moral it conveys will make him wiser and better.

IV.
THE HISTORY OF PETER THE GREAT, CZAR OF RUSSIA.
BY SARAH H. BRADFORD.

One Volume. 16mo. Illustrated. 75 cents.

The author has endeavored to supply a want, which has long been felt, that of pleasant biographies of prominent men in the world's history, written so as to come within the comprehension of youthful minds. Her Story of Columbus has met with a success which has encouraged her to put forth the Life of the Great Peter.

BY ACTUAL COUNT,

40 Gilt-Band French China Dinner Sets at	$42
20 Gilt and Colored French China Dinner Sets at	$45
10 Gilt and Colored French China Dinner Sets at	$55
15 Gilt and Colored French China Dinner Sets at	$75
6 Gilt and Colored French China Dinner Sets at	$81
5 Gilt and Colored French China Dinner Sets at	$91
3 Gilt and Colored French China Dinner Sets at	$147
7 Gilt and Colored French China Dinner Sets at	$175

96 Sets in all, about Eight Thousand Dollars,
HARD CASH,
are locked up in these goods. At the prices quoted above they will yield us a trifle over
SIX THOUSAND DOLLARS.

No matter; even that is better than to keep them. If you would know how really cheap these sets are, just look at some of the samples in our front show windows.

MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway,
between Houston and Bleecker sts.

NOTICE.—THE JOINT SPECIAL COMMITTEE of the Common Council, on the subject of the Worth Monument, respectfully announce to the public that they have selected the 25th day of November, 1857, to inaugurate the completion of the same, and on which occasion the remains of the late Major-General WM. J. WORTH will be brought from Greenwood and deposited beneath the monument.

Special invitations have been extended to the President and other distinguished persons to participate in the ceremonies to be observed on the occasion. Also, to the

Governor of the State and State Officers.
Officers of the Corporation.
General Government Officers in this City.
Governor of New-Jersey.
Mayor of Jersey City.
Mayor of Hoboken.
Mayor and Common Council of Brooklyn.
Governor of Pennsylvania.
Mayor of Philadelphia.
Mayors of Albany, Troy and Hudson.
Fire Departments of New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburg, Jersey City and Hoboken, without their apparatus.
The Press.
The Military of New-York, Albany, Troy, Hudson and the adjacent Cities, to be under the supervision of Gen. Sandford.
All the Civic Societies.
The Clergy.
The family of the deceased, "who are to have the choice of the officiating clergy."
The Ex-Members of the Worth Monument Committee.

The civic societies are particularly requested to report to Morgan L. Harris, Chairman of the Committee, on Saturday, 21st instant, at 2 P. M., in room No. 8 City Hall.

Persons desiring to have relics placed in the box to be deposited in the corner-stone of the Monument, can do so by forwarding them to Alderman Blunt, No. 8 City Hall.

There will be a meeting of the Joint Committee on THURSDAY, 19th instant, at 2 P. M., in the Library-Room, No. 12 City Hall.

Due notice of the programme of arrangements will be given.

Alderman MORGAN L. HARRIS,
Alderman WM. WILSON,
Alderman PETER FULLMER,
Alderman WM. COULTER,
Alderman ORISON BLUNT,
Councilman PETER CRAWFORD,
Councilman ALEXR. HEMPHILL,
Councilman GEORGE W. WARNER,
Councilman CHAS. DOTY,
Councilman W. W. JUDSON,
Committee.

OXYGENATED BITTERS IN EUROPE.—From Rev. L. Doolittle, a well-known clergyman. PARIS, Nov. 1, 1852.—DEAR SIR: About two years since I made use of a few bottles of your OXYGENATED BITTERS, for a stomach complaint, which was at that time relieved. Since my stay in England and France, I have found my old enemy, irritability of the stomach, returning again. I have not found any prescription to afford me relief, and I made inquiries in London for your OXYGENATED BITTERS, but could not find any. I write now to beg you will do me the favor to send by the earliest steamer to Havre, half a dozen bottles. An old friend of mine in England, Captain Jackson, of the British Army, I found, on my arrival, suffering from the asthma, manifestly the result of dyspepsia. Send an additional half dozen bottles; I should like to have the Captain try the medicine. I am not aware that my name is known to you. I have been the resident clergyman for some 20 years, in Sherbrook, Canada, to which charge I hope to be able to return in the Spring.

I remain, dear Sir, your obedient servant,
L. DOOLITTLE.

Sold by Agents everywhere.

DR. BONE, THE ROOT DOCTOR, ON CURABILITY OF CONSUMPTION.
LETTER NO. 5.
CURABILITY OF CONSUMPTION.

It is supposed by most persons that Consumption is not curable. When a friend is attacked, they generally give up all hopes of recovery. We are too hasty. Indeed, it is beyond dispute that the lungs recover from this disease the same as other organs do from other diseases, though less frequently. I believe every case can be cured, if the powers of nature are sufficient, with proper treatment, to bring a reaction. Besides, it is our duty to help, when we cannot cure, which always can be done, even in the last stages. The fact that scars are often discovered in the lungs of persons, on post-mortem examinations, who have been cured of consumption and have died from other diseases, prove beyond doubt that Consumption is curable.

Dr. L. H. BONE, the Root Doctor, son and successor to old Dr. Christian Bone, office No. 284 Grand-st., near Eldridge, New-York City.

DEMOCRATS!

Can you afford to reelect Fernando Wood for Mayor? Does he act towards our party (to which he claims to belong) as a Democrat or an autocrat?

IS HE AN HONEST MAN?

COAL AT $5—DISCHARGING RED ASH, EGG and Stove Coal. TRUSLOW BROTHERS, Nos. 14 Wall, 200 Cherry and 205 E. 14th-st., New-York, and foot South 7th and South 10th sts., Williamsburg.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

IMPORTANT
TO CASH BUYERS.
A large and well-selected stock of
BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS.
NEW GOODS! FRESH AND DESIRABLE!
ALSO, MEN'S AND WOMEN'S BUFFALO AND CALF HAIR LINED OVERSHOES
FOR CASH.
At MILLER, FOWLER & REDDEN'S,
No. 53 Murray-st., (up stairs.)

They respectfully invite buyers to call and examine their stock, which they are now selling, at wholesale, at greatly-reduced prices.

DRY GOODS.

WHOLESALE STOCK
AT NO. 300 BOWERY.
SALE OF THE
RUFUS SANGER STOCK
WILL BE CONTINUED
AT RETAIL, FOR
THIRTY DAYS,
AT GREAT REDUCTION.

SILKS, SHAWLS,
MERINOS, WOOL PLAIDS,
DRESS GOODS,
LINEN DAMASKS,
BLANKETS,
LACE CURTAINS AND DRAPERIES,
EMBROIDERIES.

This is the only wholesale stock of DRY GOODS in the upper part of the City. The reduction is real, and the Stock will be closed out in Thirty Days.

NO. 300 BOWERY, opposite 5th-st.

PANIC PRICES, PANIC PRICES,
AT
CHAS. HEARD & CO.'S, No. 301 Grand-st.,

To effect our purpose of disposing of the ENTIRE STOCK OF DRY GOODS UNDER OUR CONTROL,
WE WILL OFFER
DURING THIS AND THE COMING WEEK,
1,500 RICH SILK DRESS PATTERNS,
at $7 50, cost $12.
5,000 yards RICH BAYADERE SILKS,
at 75 cents per yard, cost $1 15,
300 pieces RICH LYONS VELVET,
50 per cent. below the cost of importation.
WE WILL OFFER
TO HOUSEKEEPERS,
10 cases ALLENDALE SHEETING, 2¼ yards wide,
at 18 cents per yard,
cost 31 cents.
1,000 pairs WHITNEY BLANKETS,
at $3 50, cost $6.
20 cases 6-4 SHEETINGS, (bleached,)
at 1s. per yard, cost 20 cents.
And at such prices we will close out
THE ENTIRE STOCK.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

CONTINUATION OF GREAT SALE
OF DRY GOODS
UNDER DEED OF ASSIGNMENT,
For the benefit of creditors,
At Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-st.

In order to close the establishment by the 1st of January next, we continue to offer, without regard to cost, an immense stock of

Shawls,
Cloaks,
Rich Silks,
French Merinoes
and Delaines,
English Merinoes
and Delaines,
Linen Goods,
Embroideries,
Gloves,
Hosiery, &c., &c.

The public will find the above announcement strictly correct, and not one of the prevailing fictions of the day.

C. G. HOOK,
One of the Assignees.

475 BROADWAY.
GREAT SALE OF FINE FURS,
REGARDLESS OF COST.

HUDSON'S BAY SABLES,
Some of the richest and darkest in the United States,
MINKS IN ALL QUALITIES AND SHAPES.
We have some Minks of
EXTRAORDINARY QUALITY.
ROYAL ERMINE and every other description of fur for ladies and children.

Our furs are all genuine, manufactured under our own supervision, and guaranteed.

Purchasers will be satisfied with both goods and price.

CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

361 BROADWAY.
GREAT LIQUIDATION SALE OF
BULPIN'S ENTIRE STOCK.

1,000 rich Stella shawls at $4 50.
500 rich plush borders at $5 50.
500 very rich plush borders at $8 50.
Great bargains this week.
The entire stock must positively be sold.

361 BROADWAY.
BULPIN'S STOCK OF MATERIALS.
Now selling off by the yard or piece.

Including
Black and colored beaver cloths,
Velvets and silks,
Real guipure laces,
Fringes and trimmings.
ALL MUST POSITIVELY BE SOLD,
Totally regardless of cost.

361 BROADWAY.
BULPIN'S ENTIRE STOCK NOW SELLING OFF.
Great liquidation sale
OF CLOAKS, SHAWLS AND FURS.
One hundred thousand dollars of cloaks,
Fifty thousand dollars of shawls,
Fifty thousand dollars of furs,
ALL AT 40 PER CENT. BELOW COST.
TREMENDOUS BARGAINS.
The entire stock must positively be sold.

475 BROADWAY.
Our extensive establishment is devoted to but three departments:
SHAWLS.
CLOAKS,
FURS.

Aggregate amount of stock over $200,000, all new and of the richest description, and will be sold, commencing Monday, Nov. 16, at half the original cost.

CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

COLLARS, COLLARS, COLLARS, COLLARS.

We will offer, on Monday,
1,000 Embroidered Cambric Collars at $1 25 each,
Usually sold at $3.
5,000 Maltese Lace Collars at 62½c., 75c., and $1 each,
Usuall sold at $3.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS IN BLANKETS.

Super 10-4 Whitney Blankets, only $3 per pair.
Also, splendid quality 11-4, for $5, worth $7 per pair.
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway.

YARD-WIDE FRENCH CALICO, 1s. 6d. PER YARD.

Rich Chintz Colors.
Just opened by
BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 473 Broadway.

SURPRISING REDUCTION IN CLOAKS,
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 Broadway.

Heavy ribbed gray circulars, only $8.
Heavy ribbed gray sleeve cloaks, only $10.
Black velvet cloaks at great reduction.
Also, a small invoice of colored velvet.
Mantillas and cloaks from $8 to $15.

6-4 VALENCIA PLAIDS ONLY 5s. 9d. PER YARD.

BEEKMAN AND COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway,
Will open this morning another case
Of those beautiful 6-4 Plaid Valencias
At 5s. 9d. per yard.

EMBROIDERIES AT A SACRIFICE.

Our entire stock of
EMBROIDERIES, LACES,
LACE VEILS AND HANDKERCHIEFS,
Selling off below cost of importation.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

100 GRAY CLOTH CLOAKS, AT $2.
300 gray cloth cloaks, at 3 dollars.
2,000 gray cloth cloaks, at 5 dollars.
400 black beaver cloth circulars at 8 dollars.
500 black beaver cloth circulars, very fine, at $12.
GREAT LIQUIDATION SALE.
All this week.
At BULPIN'S, No. 361 Broadway.

CLOAKS, CIRCULARS, RAGLANS, &c.

We are now offering our entire wholesale stock of beaver, cloth and velvet cloaks, circulars, raglans, &c., at retail, for cash, below the cost of manufacture. Also, 5,000 yards ladies' cloths and beavers, at less than the cost of importation. E. S. MILLS & CO., No. 80 and 82 Chambers-st., up stairs, three doors from Broadway.

FEATHERS! FEATHERS! FEATHERS!
REAL WHITE, BLACK AND COLORED
OSTRICH TIPS
are offered at prices to suit the times, by
HOMER & KETCHUM,
No. 318 Broadway,
Cor. Pearl-st.

RIBBONS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, MILlinery and Head-Dress Goods, Wholesale and Retail, at the New Ribbon Store, No. 154 Bowery, three doors above Broome-st. LEWIS P. TIBBALS.

TREES AND PLANTS.—S. M. WATSON, OLD Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass., 12 hours from New-York City, will send his full descriptive priced catalogues of trees and plants for Fall planting to any address. Carriage of all packages paid to New-York or Boston.

DRY GOODS.

NEW GOODS!!!
FOR CASH BUYERS,
AT WHOLESALE.
LATHROP, LUDINGTON & CO.,
Nos. 30 and 32 Park-place,
and
Nos. 29 and 31 Murray-st.,

Are constantly making additions of new, fresh and desirable Goods, to their stock, thus making their magnificent warerooms the most attractive resort in town, for buyers who have the cash to spend. There are hundreds of merchants visiting our city daily who cannot find at their old houses anything but the remnants and fragments of worn-out Goods, and are looking for just such an opportunity to lay out their memorandums as we offer. We, therefore, invite all such to call and examine the

LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTED STOCK
of
DRY GOODS
IN THE UNION,
All of which will be offered at
ASTONISHINGLY LOW PRICES
FOR CASH.

SHEETINGS,	SHIRTINGS,
TICKINGS,	FLANNELS,
DE LAINES,	PRINTS,
BLACK AND FANCY SILKS,	BLANKETS,
MERINOS,	ALPACAS,
PARAMATTAS,	CLOTHS,

CASSIMERES, &c.
HOSIERY,
WHITE GOODS,
YANKEE NOTIONS, &c.

$300,000
worth of
UPHOLSTERY GOODS.
To be Sold
FOR CASH.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 243 Broadway,

Have determined, in consequence of the present monetary derangement, to close out the balance of their Stock at once.

CURTAINS OF BROCATEL,
TAPESTRY REPS,
PLAIN REPS,
SATIN DE LAINES,
WORSTED AND GERMAN DAMASKS,
Made and put up at prices to suit the times.
They would especially call attention to
their select Stock of
PAPER HANGINGS.

Wishing to keep their
WORKMEN EMPLOYED
during the Winter, they will contract to paper and decorate
Private Dwellings at COST PRICES.

Their Stock of
WINDOW SHADES
comprises every variety and style, which must be
CLOSED OUT
before Jan. 1, previous to removal to their New Store,
without regard to cost.
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,
CORNICES AND FIXTURES,
25 per cent. less than cost of importation.

GREAT SALE OF NECK-TIES AND STOCKS,
AT RETAIL, FOR CASH.

We are now offering our entire Fall importation of NECK-TIES and SELF-ADJUSTING STOCKS, AT RETAIL, at prices never before heard of.

	Present price.	Usual price.
BLACK and FANCY SILK TIES	25 cts.	$1 [illegible]
FANCY MOIRE ANTIQUE TIES	25 cts.	$1 [illegible]
BLACK BAYADERE TIES	40 cts.	$1 [illegible]
FANCY BAYADERE TIES	40 cts.	$1 [illegible]
HEAVY RIBBED SILK TIES	25 cts.	$1 [illegible]
RICH SILK TIES, with fancy ends, (finest goods imported,) single 45 cents; double, 50 cents; usual price, $1 50 and		$1 [illegible]
ENGLISH GARROTE TIES	38 cts.	$1 [illegible]
FINE SATIN STOCKS	50 cts.	$1 [illegible]
NAPOLEON TIES	40 to 75 cts.	$1 [illegible]

SCARFS, 1½ yards long, 75 cts. to $1 50 each.
PLEASE CALL AND SATISFY YOURSELVES as to whether we are humbugging or not.
SMITH & BROUWER, Importers and Manufacturers of Neck-Ties and Stocks, exclusively,
NO. 40 VESEY-ST., UP STAIRS.

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!
$100,000 WORTH OF
VALUABLE FURS,
The entire Wholesale Stock of
J. D. PHILLIPS & CO.
AT RETAIL
THIS DAY, and During the Week, (Saturday excepted,)
At the Chinese Buildings, No. 539 Broadway.
SABLE AND MINK SETS,
FITCH AND STONE MARTEN,
ROCK MARTEN, AND
FRENCH SABLE AND LYNX.
SLEIGH ROBES,
GENTLEMEN'S COATS,
GLOVES AND COLLARS.

And a large variety of every description, all of which are warranted to purchasers reduced below wholesale prices, in order to meet with an early cash sale; or at the Wholesale Warehouse of J. D. PHILLIPS & CO., Nos. 86 Maiden-lane and 10 Cedar-st.

$260,000.—GREAT SALE OF WINTER CLOTHING,
FOR THIRTY DAYS ONLY,
AT OAK HALL,
Nos. 84 and 86 Fulton-st.

Over a quarter of a million dollars' worth of FINE AND FASHIONABLE GARMENTS FOR MEN AND BOYS.

Must be sold at a great sacrifice.
NO WHOLESALE OR RETAIL HOUSE CAN OFFER
SUCH GREAT INDUCEMENTS.
Come and see.
Don't buy until you call.
Open until 11 P. M.
THEO. R. R. DEGROOT.

GREAT AUCTION SALE OF FURS.

The entire stock of
JOHN N. GENIN'S FURS,
Manufactured expressly for his retail trade,
Will be sold at auction, without reserve, on
TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY
Nov. 24, 25, 27 and 28,
At No. 358 Broadway,
Consisting of Cloaks, Capes, Victorines, Muffs, Cuffs, Collars, Gloves, Mufflers, Sleigh and Lap Robes,
Made from every variety of furs in use.
The goods will be open for inspection on Monday, Nov. 23, at 10 o'clock.
HERTS & MOSS, Auctioneers.

YOU ARE
INVITED TO THE STORE OF
ROBERT RAIT & CO.,
NO. 261 BROADWAY, CORNER WARREN-ST.,
To look at the
SPLENDID
ASSORTMENT OF JEWELRY
and
WATCHES,
of
THE BEST MAKERS KNOWN.
All Goods
WARRANTED.
NOW SELLING EXTREMELY LOW
FOR CASH.

A LARGE INVOICE
OF
BEAUTIFUL, NEW AND FASHIONABLE JEWELRY,
GENUINE AND WARRANTED,
For
IMMEDIATE SALE,
EXTREMELY LOW FOR CASH.
We invite our customers to make their selections early.
ROBERT RAIT & CO.,
No. 261 Broadway, corner Warren-st.

DRY GOODS
For Cash or Approved Credit.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
Importers and Jobbers, No. 103 Liberty-st.,
Will close out their Extensive Stock of
FALL GOODS at a great sacrifice, embracing
Magnificent Silk Robes,
and Dress Silks; also, French
Merinos, Valencias, Wool Plaids,
Coburgs, Bombazines, Alpacas, and
Great Variety of Dress Goods.
Linen, Blankets and Domestics.
Shawls in great variety. Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings.

WATCHES! WATCHES! WATCHES!
At the store of
ROBERT RAIT & CO.
Jurgensen, Cooper, Tobias, Grant, Beesley,
And others of the
East London, Liverpool and Geneva makers,
FOR CASH,
At less than wholesale prices.
No. 261 Broadway, corner of Warren-st.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS
Will open, on Monday the 16th,
Another case of those
Rich Black Bayadere Silks, at $1 and $1 [illegible].
Also,
50 pieces more Emalines, at 3s., regular price 5s.
No. 305 (old No. 60) Canal-st., and No. 47 Howard-st.

ECONOMICAL LADIES
And all good judges
Continue to purchase bargains in
FAMILY HOSIERY,
And UNDERGARMENTS
At RANKIN'S,
No. 96 Bowery.

REMOVAL.
$75,000 STOCK OF CARPETS.
CLEARING-OUT SALE,
AT REDUCED PRICES, FOR CASH.

The subscriber, intending to move in January to his new store now building, (No. 375 Canal and No. 31 Howard, between Broadway and Elm sts.) now offers his entire stock of Carpets, consisting of Velvets, Tapestries, 3-ply and Ingrain Carpets, Oil-cloths, Rugs, Mats, Table and Piano Covers, Rods, Druggets, &c., at greatly reduced prices. Cash buyers are invited to an examination.

GEO. E. L. HYATT,
Nos. 444 and 446 Pearl-st.

BLANKETS,
FLANNELS,
REDUCTION OF PRICES.
PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway,
offer their entire stock of the above goods, together with a large assortment of
LINENS,
QUILTS,
DAMASK NAPKINS,
AND CLOTHS,
AT RETAIL, FOR CASH,
AT PRICES LESS THAN COST OF IMPORTATION.
Also,
CURTAIN MATERIALS,
of every description, and Lace and Muslin Curtains, at equally reduced prices.

FURS—FURS—FURS.
GEO. C. TREADWELL & CO.
Will sell their entire stock at
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AT PRICES TO CORRESPOND
With the times.
No. 133 Water-st.

Personal.

A woman with a romantic history attached to her life, made an unsuccessful attempt to drown herself in Cincinnati last week. She is a native of New-York, and at 17 married an old bachelor, who died in a year, and left her $10,000. The money was in the hands of his brother, who cheated her out of it. Two years after, she married a widower, at whose death she came into possession of $30,000. This money she intrusted to others, and again lost the whole. She then sought relatives at the West, and finally married again in Cincinnati. The third husband proved to be a drunken brute, and she, disheartened by calamities, attempted to take her own life. She was discovered in time to prevent a fatal result, and is now in Cincinnati.

The citizens of Hartford on Wednesday evening gave a complimentary dinner to the sculptor, Bartholomew, and Church, the artist. Mr. Church was not able to be present, but Mr. Bartholomew responded to a complimentary toast. Mayor Deming presided, and an original humorous poem, prepared for the occasion, was recited by Mr. George H. Clark. The affair was very pleasant. The Hartford *Times* states that Colonel Colt has ordered marble busts of himself, wife and child, from Mr. Bartholomew.

One Clara Vincent, the niece of a boarding-house keeper in Cincinnati, was the cause of great [illegible] to a young man who applied for rooms. He [illegible] the place and tried to kiss the young lady, whereupon she scratched his face, pulled out his hair and damaged him generally. He brought an action for assault and battery, but afterwards withdrew the complaint.

Dr. Moritz Wagner, the German naturalist, is in this City, having arrived by the *Ariel* on his way to a scientific exploration of South America. He is accompanied by the Baroness Havmayer, a celebrated lady traveler, and by Mr. Hagen, a German painter of some note.

Mrs. Jane G. Swisshelm, who formerly conducted the Pittsburg *Visiter*, with spirit, has assumed the editorship of the St. Cloud *Advertiser*, in Minnesota.

An Albany man advertises for his runaway wife—who "is but fifteen years of age, and of a loving disposition, and had on three rattan hoops."

An English millionaire was in Cincinnati a few days ago, seeking opportunities to invest half a million of dollars in property there.

A testimonial from English actors to Dr. Bellows is suggested by Mr. Sidney, a comedian, in a letter to the London *Era*.

The citizens of Albion, N. Y., without distinction of party, have tendered a complimentary dinner to Hon. Sandford E. Church, State Comptroller elect.

Four ex-members of the Episcopal Church have been appointed to a Catholic mission in the city of Utica.

The health of Rev. Dr. Haight, of Trinity, is improving.

Charles Mackay's lectures are attracting large and fashionable audiences in Boston.

Matilda Heron and Sothern are playing in Cincinnati.

Francois Ravel has returned to Europe.

Obituary.

Late New-Orleans papers announce the decease of Davis Prieur, who fought under General Jackson, was for some time a prisoner in the hands of the British, and in subsequent years Mayor and Collector of the City.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

The Ladies' Union Aid Society, for the benefit of aged and infirm members of the M. E. Church, will hold its seventh anniversary on TUESDAY EVENING, 24th inst., at 7½ o'clock, at the Central M. E. Church, 7th-av. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. Mr. Raymond and Rev. Dr. McClintock.

This Society, having completed its new building, capable of accommodating one hundred persons, are now considerably in debt, and greatly need aid. They have at present a family of forty under their care. Donations in cash, goods, or provisions, will be gratefully received by either of the Managers, or at the Institution, on 42d-st., a few doors east of 8th-av. The house will be open for visitors on Thanksgiving Day.

New-York Bible Society.—The Anniversary of the New-York Bible Society, auxiliary to the American Bible Society, will take place on SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 22, at 7½ o'clock, in the Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. Alexander's,) 5th-av., corner 19th-st. The annual report will be presented and addresses may be expected from Rev. R. S. Storrs, D. D., of Brooklyn, and Rev. S. Irenæus Prime, D. D., of New-York. A collection will be made in aid of the funds of the Society.
J. C. Holden, Rec. Sec. HENRY IDE, President.

John-street First Methodist Episcopal Church.—Preaching NEXT SABBATH MORNING and EVENING by the Pastor, Rev. Charles E. Harris. Morning Sermon to young men. Subject: *Moral Heroism in the Defence of Truth.* Services to commence at 10½ and 7 o'clock. Strangers are invited to attend. Seats free. Rev. C. E. Harris will preach on THANKSGIVING DAY, at 11 A. M.

A Lecture by Most Rev. Archbishop Hughes, will be delivered in St. James Church, James-st., for the benefit of St. James Free School Society, on SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 22. To commence at 7 o'clock. Subject—*The Education of the Catholic Youth.* Tickets 50 cents. Can be had from the Sextons of the different Catholic Churches; also, at the Catholic book stores, and at the doors on the evening of the lecture.

Rev. Abel Stevens will preach TO-MORROW at 10½ o'clock A. M., and Rev. E. H. Hatfield at 7½ o'clock P. M., in the First Place Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of First-place and Henry-st., South Brooklyn. Sabbath School at 9½ o'clock A. M. and 2 P. M. N. B.—The church is within a short distance of the Hamilton-av. Ferry. Strangers are invited to attend.

Rev. S. A. Baker will preach three times TO-MORROW, at the usual hours, in the First Congregational Methodist Church, in Lawrence, corner Tillary-st., Brooklyn. Subject for the morning: *The Recognition of Friends in Heaven.* In the afternoon, a funeral discourse on the death of Col. Wm. Steele. The public are invited to attend.

North Dutch Church, corner of William and Fulton sts. Divine service every SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. Lecture on TUESDAY EVENING and Prayer meeting on FRIDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Sabbath school at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M. Strangers and citizens are cordially invited to attend. Seats furnished by the sexton.

Apostolic Method of Dealing with Error.—Rev. P. MacMenamy, D.D., and Missionary friends continue to expose the unscriptural character of Romanism and answer the objections of Romanists in Spring-st. Hall, No. 185 Spring-st., every SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The public are respectfully invited.

Harlem M. E. Church.—SABBATH, 22d of November, public services will be held at 10½ A. M. A discourse to the Sabbath School, by Rev. J. C. Washburn, Pastor; and at 7 o'clock in the EVENING, by Rev. A. M. Osbon, on behalf of the Ladies' Union Aid Society, and Home for the Aged and Infirm Members of the Church.

St. Ann's Church for Deaf Mutes, their families, and others willing to promote their welfare. Services with the voice at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., and by signs at 3 P. M., in the Historical Society Building, corner of 2d-av. and 11th-st. Rev. Dr. Price, Rector of St. Stephen's Church, is expected to preach TO-MORROW EVENING.

United Protestant Church, No. 695 6th-av., opposite the Crystal Palace. Rev. Dr. Achilli, of Rome, Italy, will deliver a series of lectures on SABBATH EVENINGS, at 7½ o'clock, *On the necessity of a thorough Reform of Practical Christianity in the Church.* The attention of the churches is particularly requested.

Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Broome and Greene sts.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. TO-MORROW EVENING, Nov. 22, (D. V.,) the Pastor, Rev. Peter Stryker, will deliver the third of his course of sermons on the history of Moses. Subject—*The call and the Commission.* Strangers invited.

American Baptist Mariners' Society will hold its first Annual Meeting on MONDAY EVENING, 23d inst., at the Mariners' Chapel, No. 234 Cherry-st. Business meeting of the Society at 1 o'clock. Public services at 7½ o'clock. Several interesting addresses will be made, with other services.

Laight-street Baptist Church, corner Varick. Rev. W. T. Hall, Pastor, will preach next SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and at 7 o'clock in the EVENING. The old and young, rich and poor, good and bad, employed and unemployed, are respectfully invited to come and hear the news.

Christian Synagogue, No. 187 Bowery.—John Thomas, M. D., editor of the *Herald of the Kingdom*, &c., lectures at this place every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., showing from the Old and New Testaments the Christianity of the Bible in contradistinction to the clerical superstitions of the world.

Scotch and Irish Presbyterians will find public worship conducted, in the Church corner of Stanton and Forsyth sts., near the Bowery, as in their own country, Rev. Joseph Sanderson, Pastor. Services at 10½ and 3 o'clock each SABBATH. Sunday School meets at 9 and 2 o'clock.

Rev. Dr. Hobart, Assistant Minister of Trinity Church, will preach in the Church of the Epiphany, No. 130 Stanton-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts., next SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 22. Services at this Church at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

Rev. Charles J. Jones will repeat (by request) his sermon on *Jonah*, at the Mariner's Church, corner of Madison and Catherine sts., on SUNDAY, Nov. 22, at 7½ P. M. Seamen and the public generally are invited to attend. Seats free.

Oliver-street Baptist Church.—Rev. Dr. [illegible], of Philadelphia, will supply the pulpit TO-MORROW. Preaching in the morning at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening at 7½ o'clock. Prayer-meeting in the afternoon at 3½ o'clock. Strangers are invited to attend.

Memorial Church.—Rev. Dr. Morgan, Rector of St. Thomas' Church, will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING in the Church corner of Hammond-st. and Waverley-place. Services at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

Church of the Covenanters, corner of Atlantic and Bond sts., Brooklyn. Rev. Isaac M. Dickson, lately ordained pastor, will preach therein TO-MORROW throughout the day. The public is respectfully invited to attend.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

Market-street Church.—Rev. T. L. Cuyler will deliver TO-MORROW EVENING, the second of the series of discourses, entitled "Evenings with Christ." Seats for strangers. Subject of discourse: *Jesus at the Wedding.*

Christ is Coming!—And his Precursor will preach the Word of the Kingdom TO-MORROW, at 3 o'clock P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Seats free. All who love the glorious appearing of the Saviour are invited.

Rev. C. W. Denison will preach in the Cannon-st. Church three times TO-MORROW. Subject in the morning—*Times Past, and Present.* Afternoon—*The Lip Alone Policy.* Evening—*To Young Men.* Seats reserved for strangers.

To-Morrow, Sabbath Evening, in the Fourth Associate Reformed Church, corner of Houston and Thompson sts., Rev. Mr. Prestley will continue his discourse of last Sabbath Evening, namely, *Resurrection of the Dead.* Exercise commences at 7 o'clock.

Elder John Bray, from Cumberland, State of Maryland, has accepted the call of the Bethesda Baptist Church, and will enter upon the duties as Pastor TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., in the Lecture room, on second floor, Clinton Hall, Astor-place. Seats free.

Rev. James L. Shuck will deliver his concluding discourse on the *Mystery of the Incarnation*, on SUNDAY EVENING next, in the Lutheran Church, 15th-st., near 3d-av. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

Spiritual Meetings in Williamsburg.—Wm. Fishbough will lecture in the Hall of Bank Building, corner of 4th and South 3d sts., TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING.

Protestant Episcopal Mission Church, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, in charge of Rev. Robert G. Dickson. Divine service every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. All are invited. Seats free throughout.

Rev. T. L. Harris will preach in the small Chapel of the New-York University, opposite Washington-square, every SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½, and EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

First Free-Will Baptist Church, worshipping in Bleecker Building, corner of Bleecker and Morton sts., Rev. D. M. Graham, Pastor. Services at the usual hours. Lecture at 7 o'clock, evening. Seats free.

Duane-street M. E. Church, between Greenwich and Hudson, Rev. B. M. Adams, Pastor. Services TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7 P. M. Morning discourse on *Christ Exalted.* Seats free.

Seventh-street M. E. Church.—Sunday, Nov. 22. Preaching in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock by Rev. W. H. Milburn, and in the EVENING, at 7 o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. C. Fletcher.

Charles-st. Third Associate Presbyterian Church.—Rev. A. W. McClelland (blind preacher,) will preach at 3 o'clock afternoon. No service in the morning.

The Bible Class under the leadership of Prof. Crosby, will meet TO-MORROW at 4 P. M., in the small chapel of New-York University. Subject—*31st Chapter of Numbers.* Young men are cordially invited to attend.

Fifth-avenue Baptist Church.—Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING by Rev. Sidney A. Cory. The ordinance of Baptism will be administered during the morning service.

Church of the Puritans.—Rev. Dr. Cheever will preach TO-MORROW EVENING in the Church of the Puritans, on Union-square, a sermon on *The Tongue as set on Fire of Hell*, at 7½ o'clock.

Rev. Geo. S. Hare, of Poughkeepsie, will preach in the Trinity M. E. Church, 34th-st., near 8th-av., TO-MORROW, Nov. 22, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7 P. M.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AN ELEGANT first-class four-story house, in 34th-st., brown-stone front, built and finished throughout in the most superior style, with every improvement; will be sold on reasonable terms, or will be let at a very moderate rent to a good tenant. Apply at No. 33 East 34th-st., or to WYLLYS LYMAN, No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A GENTEEL village residence, in perfect order, with fruit, &c., and a few acres of good land. Will be sold low, on very easy terms, or exchanged for property in the City. C. H. OLIVER, No. 51 Liberty-st., opposite Post-Office.

TO EXCHANGE FOR BROOKLYN PROPERTY, vicinity of Fulton-av. preferred, a beautiful cottage, and farm of 30 acres, in a pleasant village 70 miles from New-York, choice fruits, pure water, and fine scenery. Also, other farms and country seats.
C. H. OLIVER, No. 51 Liberty-st.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET AT ORANGE—HOUSES AND OUT-houses, with about five acres of highly-cultivated grounds, on Scotland-st., North Orange, N. J.; the place is well stocked with various kinds of fruit; has fine vegetable garden, &c., &c., commanding a fine view of mountain and valley, and is within ten minutes' walk of the depot. Address E. WALES, No. 170 William-st., corner of Beekman.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE COMPTON HOUSE, corner of 26th-st. and 3d-av. It has restaurant, billiard and reading-rooms, with all the modern improvements; will lodge one hundred, with mostly single rooms. For particulars, &c., inquire of WILLIAM COMPTON, stall No. 14 Washington-market.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE APARTMENT, THE second floor and front basement of house No. 20 King-st., consisting of six rooms, with gas and Croton water. Inquire of HENRY HAWREY, in rear of No. 31 King-st., or of A. RAYMOND, No. 51 Chatham-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE OR FARM, from ten to thirty acres, pleasant location, with comfortable house, barn, &c., good water, fruit trees, near a Railroad, and not more than one hour from the City. One in New-Jersey would have the preference. Address T. C. HOUGHTON, 646 Broadway, New-York.

LOST AND FOUND.

$50 REWARD.—STOLEN FROM THE SUBscriber, on Tuesday, Nov. 17, one gold hunting case English patent lever WATCH, R. & G. Beesely, makers, No. 25,749; also one gold hunting case detached lever, No. 26,932; also one silver English patent lever, Beesley, maker, No. 6,957; also two gold vest CHAINS. Said articles were taken by a small boy named William Anderson, 16 years of age, who is supposed to have gone West in company with a boy named Buckley Hunter, having been seen together on Tuesday last. The above reward will be given for the recovery of the goods and $25 for the arrest and return of the thief.
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 11 Wall-st.

ASSAY OFFICE RECEIPT LOST.—A RECEIPT, issued by the United States Assay Office, New-York, No. 1,164, dated Nov. 13, 1857, for 200 10-100 ounces silver bullion, payable to Jennings, Adams & Co., or order, has been lost. The public are cautioned not to receive or negotiate the same, as its payment has been stopped at the Assay Office.

$100 REWARD.—LOST, ON THE 19TH INST., a ROLL OF MONEY of about $500 in New-York State money, in Maiden-lane or in a Broadway stage, in going from Maiden-lane up to 14th-st., then through 14th-st. to 5th-av., up 5th-av. to 21st-st., then down 21st-st. to No. 166 West 21st-st. The above reward will be paid by leaving the same at No. 166 West 21st-st.

LOST—ON WEDNESDAY, 18TH INST., A DIAMOND SHIRT STUD. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning it to No. 117 West-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST PUBLISHED,
"THE CHRISTIAN EXPERIENCE OF HARRIET OLNEY."
Price, 38 cents.
For sale at the following Bookstores: GOODENOUGH'S Methodist Bookstore, No. 122 Nassau-st.; SHELDON, BLAKEMAN & CO., No. 115 Nassau-st.; RANDOLPH, No. 683 Broadway; SKELLY, No. 280 Greenwich-st.; CROWEN, No. 699 Broadway; VAN BUREN, No. 223 Bleecker-st.; BURNTON, No. 236 Bowery.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES
No. 806 Broadway, New-York.
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
Classes now open for the reception of pupils.
Weekly assemblies for ladies and gentlemen at both establishments for practice in the Lanciers quadrille, German cotillion and all other dances.
For circulars, &c., apply at either Academy.

MME. SAUVAGEAU'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 663 Broadway, Mozart Hall Buildings, opposite Bond-st., open every day and evening for classes and private lessons. Special classes for learning the famous quadrille "Les Lanciers," from 7 to 8 o'clock every evening. $1 for three lessons.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMIES—No. 59 West 14th-st., New-York, and No. 123 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, are now open for the reception of pupils. Circulars can be had at the Academies.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

BUCK SHOT, DROP SHOT AND BAR LEAD.—Our tower being now in full operation, we are enabled to furnish the above articles in any quantity. We call especial attention to the quality and extra sizes of our manufacture. We warrant the contents of the bags to be the same as the samples shown—equal to the best, and superior to any offered in this market.
TATHAM & BROTHERS, No. 82 Beekman-st.

PROVISIONS FOR THE POOR, AT COST PRICES!
The subscriber has opened a depot at
No. 283 CANAL-ST.,
for the sale of the following articles to the laboring classes, at actual cost prices, for cash only, viz.:
FLOUR AND MEAL OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
BEANS,
PEAS,
RICE,
PEARL BARLEY,
TEA,
SUGAR,
COFFEE,
POTATOES,
DOMESTIC DRIED FRUITS, of all kinds,
and other kinds of provisions of the best quality.
A. M. COFFIN, No. 283 Canal-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 21.
MARIETTA ZANFRETTA, TERESA ROLLA, GABRIEL, ANTOINE and JEROME RAVEL.
Exercises on the CORDE TENDUE.
THE ITALIAN BRIGANDS.
New Grand Divertissement.
Jerome's last novelty, BORBAC.
Doors open at 6¾; to commence at 7½.
Tickets 50 cents. Upper Boxes 25 cents.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE.
No. 624 Broadway, above Houston-st.
The increased patronage bestowed upon THE SEA OF ICE induces the Management to announce its repetition every evening until further notice.
SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 21, 1857,
THE SEA OF ICE:
OR, A MOTHER'S PRAYER.
Louise de Lascours, Ogarita, the Wild Flower of Mexico, Maria de Lascours — Miss Laura Keene
Carlos, an Adventurer, Marquis del Monte — George Jordan
Barabas, a Sailor — J. Jefferson
Captain de Lascours — Mr. [illegible] Wheatleigh
Period of the Drama, 1760—20—Fifteen years being presumed to elapse between the second and third acts.
Act 1.—Deck of the Ship Urania—The celebrated Whistling Song and Chorus, by Barabas and Sailors—The Mutiny and Struggle—Captain de Lascours, Wife and Child set Adrift in the open Boat.
Act 2.—The Sea of Ice. Encompassed by Mountains of Snow and huge Icebergs. During this act is exhibited the Aurora Borealis, a phenomenon peculiar to the Polar Regions, so vividly described by the lamented Kane in the history of his Arctic Explorations.—Breaking up of the Field of Ice—The huge Icebergs disappear, and the scene is now occupied by the fierce and foaming waters; amid the roar of the Elements is heard the touching accents of a Mother's Prayer, "Oh, thou who hast all the strength of a father and the tenderness of a mother save us from the abyss that threatens and the wicked who kill." Exciting tableau.
Act 3.—The Gold Plains of El Dorado—Ogarita, the Wild Flower of Mexico, a Charmingly Bewitching Portraiture.
Act 4.—The Hotel de Theringe at Paris—Ogarita, to avenge the fate of her Parents, forms the terrible resolve to Wed their Murderer.
Act 5.—Palace of Del Monte—The Power of Woman's Will—Denunciation of the Murderer—Awful Retribution—Realization of a Mother's Prayer.
Notice.—Balcony chairs, only 50 cents each, may be secured, without extra charge, three days in advance. Seats in Family Circle, as eligible as any in the house, only 25 cents.
Doors open at 6¾; to commence at 7¼ precisely.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
SATURDAY—First night here of the comic pictorial drama, in three acts, called
PARIS AND LONDON.
Mr. BURTON as Thomas Trot, as originally played by him.
All the company in the piece.
The Grand and Beautifully-Painted PANORAMA of the voyage from Boulogne to London, exhibiting a Storm at Sea, a Ship on Fire, a Wreck and Raft, and Moonlight View, several new and brilliant scenes at Paris and London.
THE AMERICAN ACROBATS.
A group of elegant athletes, will go through a series of wonder-moving exercises in the Grand Masquerade Scene, when a variety of dances and mirthful performances will take place.
To conclude with the farce of LADIES, BEWARE.

A TRIP FROM PARIS TO LONDON FOR 50 CENTS—At BURTON'S TO-NIGHT.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Sole Lessee.............................Mr. E. A. Marshall
Stage Manager..........................Mr. F. B. Conway
MR. CHARLES MATHEWS.
SATURDAY, Nov. 21, 1857,
A BACHELOR OF ARTS.
After which, COOL AS A CUCUMBER.
CONJUGAL LESSON.
MONDAY, Nov. 23—Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS will commence the second week of his engagement, when he will appear in two of his most celebrated and popular impersonations.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Doors open at 6½; commence at 7 o'clock.
THIS EVENING, will be presented the new and successful comedy, in three acts, entitled THE MAIDEN WIFE, written by Messrs. Goodrich and Warden, with Mr. Boucicault's charming adaptation, THE INVISIBLE HUSBAND, the most successful piece of the day. All the great comedians in the bill.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-street, near Roosevelt.
SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 21,
ST. MARY'S EVE.
To be followed by the Drama, entitled
PROPHETESS.
After which the Comedy of
THE LOTTERY TICKET.
The whole to conclude with the laughable farce of
THE PERSECUTED DUTCHMAN.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee and Proprietor.............................Mr. E. Eddy
Boxes and Parquette, 25 cents; Pit..................12 cents
SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 21.
To commence with Douglass Jerrold's domestic drama of
THE RENT DAY.
After which the Comedy of
HIS LAST LEGS.
THE WEPT OF THE WISH-TON-WISH.
TOM AND JERRY.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—ANOTHER DECIDED NOVELTY—THE ROAD OF LIFE, which will be performed in a surpassingly elegant manner, THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, as well as THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, as an apt and seasonable illustration of labor and its lessons, wealth and its temptations, want and its consequences—with a cast of wholly unapproachable ability. In addition to the AQUARIA, may be seen the Happy Family, Living Serpent, &c. Admittance 25 cents; children under ten, 13.

NO. 444 BROADWAY—LATE CHRISTY AND WOOD'S.—NAGLE'S AMERICAN JUVENILE COMEDIANS.—This celebrated troupe of children will appear EVERY EVENING in the above spacious dramatic temple. This combination of youthful talent, 22 in number—all under 12 years of age—have been indorsed by the Press and public throughout the country as unequaled.
Fail not to see the greatest novelty of the age. Admission 25 cents. Doors open at 6 o'clock; to commence at 7½ o'clock.

EMPIRE HALL, NO. 596 BROADWAY.
UNBOUNDED SUCCESS.
DR. KANE'S
ARCTIC VOYAGES,
with a description by
CHARLES GAYLER, ESQ.,
the popular Author and Dramatist,
Illustrated by a
GRAND SERIES OF PAINTINGS,
portraying the
BEAUTIES OF THE POLAR REGIONS,
Will be exhibited every evening at 8 o'clock; WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents; children half price.

SHORTLY TO CLOSE.
"THE HORSE FAIR."
ROSA BONHEUR'S
Great picture of the
HORSE FAIR
is now on exhibition at the Galleries of
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 353 Broadway.
Admittance, 25 cents.
Hours of exhibition from 8½ A. M. to 6½ P. M.

THE STATUE OF BEATRICE CENCI,
by
MISS HOSMER, THE AMERICAN SCULPTRESS,
Is now on view at the exhibition of
BRITISH ART,
In the new galleries of the National Academy of Design one door from Broadway, in 10th-st., from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and from 7 to 10 P. M. Admission, 25 cents; season tickets, 50 cents.

"HOME" AT NO. 435 PEARL-ST., NEAR CHATHAM.
Lovers of a jovial evening, tempered with
A GOOD GLASS AND A GOOD SONG
should go "Home" this evening and enjoy themselves. A free entertainment, with plenty to eat and drink, vocal and instrumental music and lots of fun. Look out for the variegated Lamp.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—SIXTEENTH SEASON, 1857–'58.—The first Concert will take place on SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 21, 1857, at the Academy of Music, corner of 14th-st. and Irving-place. The following artists have kindly volunteered their services: Miss MILNER and Mr. H. MOLLENHAUER, Violoncello; Conductor, Mr. THEO. EISFELD. Tickets for sale at the music stores of Messrs. SCHARFENBERG & LUIS, No. 769 Broadway; C. BREUSING, No. 701 Broadway, and M. WALKER, No. 167 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Members will please to procure their extra tickets on or before the day of the Concert. All tickets sold at the door on the evening of the Concert will be $1 50 each. No secured seats. Doors open at 7 o'clock, to commence at 8 o'clock P. M. By order. L. SPIER, Secretary.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THIS ESTABLISHMENT being now in possession of the American Institute, the Trustees of this Association, in order to more fully carry out the purposes for which the Institute was organized, have determined to keep the building open daily, and afford space and motive power for testing and driving Machinery, New Inventions, &c., and are now ready to receive on exhibition all useful products in the arts. Steam-boilers, Engines, and Shafting, equal to 60-horse power, have recently been erected. A reasonable charge will be made for the power and space. For full particulars address W. B. LEONARD, Corresponding Secretary and Agent Crystal Palace.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS.
Diana and her Nymphs are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE BEING IN possession of the CRYSTAL PALACE, with steam-power and shafting for driving machinery of all kinds, are prepared to receive new inventions, and all useful productions in the arts, for exhibition.
W. B. LEONARD, Agent.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings. Powers' Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

WILL CLOSE DEC. 1.
THE EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS
BY MODERN ARTISTS OF THE FRENCH SCHOOL, which is now open at the OLD ART UNION ROOMS, No. 497 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and in the evening from 7 to 10 o'clock. N. B.—The pictures will be exhibited by gas-light during the day, when necessary.
E. FRODSHAM, Secretary.

MUSIC AT HALF PRICE AT WATERS', No. 333 BROADWAY.—Pianos and Melodeons at lower prices than ever before offered in this market. Pianos and Melodeons to rent, and rent allowed on purchase. For sale on monthly payments.

SUPERIOR LARD AND TALLOW OILS, very fine, for machinery and burning. Barrels, 30 to 40 gallons. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

BOARDING.

CORTLANDT-STREET HOTEL,
NO. 29 CORTLANDT-STREET.
BOARD REDUCED FROM $2 TO $1 50 PER DAY.
T. S. STEBBINS, Proprietor.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, PLEASANTLY located up-town, in a large house, with modern conveniences, having more room than they use, would add to their family circle a gentleman and lady, or two gentlemen, who can appreciate a quiet home, with people who have business of their own, and know how to mind it. For terms, references, &c., address UP-TOWN, Box No. 1,110 Post-Office.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WHO wish really genteel board, may obtain a newly and handsomely furnished parlor with bedroom adjoining, having every modern convenience, with a small family of respectability residing in 9th-st., near Broadway, where there are no children or boarders. Terms $25 per week. Address, giving name, "Home," Station D., Post-Office. Unexceptionable references exchanged.

BOARDING.—FAMILIES OR SINGLE GENTLEMEN may now procure handsome rooms, with permanent board, where the comforts of a genteel home may be enjoyed, at moderate terms; house first-class, containing all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 3 Ashland-place, second door from Greenwich-av. Access by 6th-av. cars and Amity-st. stages.

BOARDING.—AN UNFURNISHED ROOM WITH board for a gentleman and his wife, in a plain American family, where few boarders are taken; also, a furnished room for a party of young gentlemen who would room together. Terms moderate. Apply at 5 Laight-st.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING in 14th-st., in a first-class house, would let, with board, a parlor and bedroom on second floor, to a gentleman and wife, or single gentleman. Address HOME, Box No. 2,357 Post-Office.

BOARDING AND ROOMS TO LET—IN A desirable location near the Crystal Palace. Gentlemen can be accommodated on reasonable terms. Inquire on the premises, No. 679 6th-av.

BOARDING.—A VERY PLEASANT ROOM TO let, with partial board, to a single gentleman, in a private family; gas and bath in the house. References given and required, at No. 69 Amity-st.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, AND several single gentlemen, can be accommodated at No. 11 West 11th-st.; first-class house and moderate terms.

BOARDING.—A FRONT ROOM AND BEDROOM to let with board to two gentlemen in a private family. Apply at No. 141 West 34th-st. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, rooms for gentlemen.

BOARDING.—A SMALL FAMILY HAVING more room than they require, would let one room with or without board. Apply at No. 6 1st-st.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE VERY PLEASANT rooms may be had, with full or partial board, by applying at No. 163 East 16th-st.

MURRAY HILL—NO. 36 EAST THIRTY-FIFTH-STREET.—Rooms in suites or single, on the first, second, third or fourth floor, with or without partial board and private table in a first-class house, occupied by the family of a clergyman. Madison-av. stages pass near the door.

MURRAY HILL, NO. 36 EAST THIRTY-FIFTH-ST.—Rooms to let, with or without board and private table, in a first class house, occupied by the family of a clergyman. Madison-av. stages pass near the door.

MURRAY HILL.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY will let a suite of furnished rooms on the second floor, with large private parlor, to a family of first-class boarders or two gentlemen and wives. Apply at No. 43 East 36th-st., between Madison and 4th avs. References exchanged.

NO. 36 EAST THIRTY-FIFTH-STREET, MURRAY HILL.—A suit of rooms on second floor—a very pleasant parlor and other rooms in a first class house, occupied by the family of a clergyman; with or without partial and private table. Madison-avenue stages pass near the door.

NO. 107 CLINTON-PLACE, (EIGHTH-ST.) between 5th and 6th avs. Very desirable and well-furnished front rooms (parlor and bedroom) on third floor can be had, with board, in this convenient and pleasant location, if applied for immediately. Dinner at 6. Terms reasonable. References exchanged.

NO. 143 MADISON-STREET—A BACK room on the third floor to let, with board for two friends wishing to room together, will be let on moderate terms to suitable parties; gas and water in the room; house heated by furnace; bath in the house. Apply as above. References exchanged.

NO. 39 WEST-SIXTEENTH-STREET, NEAR FIFTH-AVENUE.—An elegant suite of rooms on second floor; also single rooms, may be had, with board. Terms reasonable. References exchanged.

NO. 200 EAST BROADWAY.—TO LET with board, two handsomely furnished front rooms; also, one single room. The house is new with all the modern improvements. Five doors above Jefferson-st. References exchanged.

NO. 18 TENTH-STREET.—A SUITE OF rooms or room and bedroom, for a family or single gentleman, may be had, with the comforts of home. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—THREE MINUTES' walk from Wall or South-st. ferry. Two gentlemen can obtain pleasant rooms in a private family, with partial board. Apply at No. 44 Joralemon-st. The best of reference given and the same required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—MAY BE OBTAINED in one of the most delightful locations in South Brooklyn, in a house containing all the modern improvements and accessible to the cars and ferries, by applying at Carroll-place, seventh house east of Court-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN WITH [illegible] ... [illegible] with very pleasant and commodious rooms [illegible] ... Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FROM EIGHT TO ten minutes' walk to Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries; handsome modern-built house, in a desirable neighborhood. Terms moderate. No. 40 Concord-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE, PLEASANT front room, at No. 229 Hicks-st. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with board [illegible] in a private family, at No. 11 Tillary-st., near Fulton-st.

BOARD WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WITH his wife, and a single gentleman, desire to obtain board and pleasant apartments with a private family, living in good style, and between 4th and 6th avs., not much above Madison-square. Any gentleman's family having the rooms to spare may add a very desirable party to their circle. The very best City references given and required. Boarding-house keepers will please not answer. Address HOME, Box No. 2,501 Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and wife wish full board in a respectable private family having no other boarders; or would like a suite of well-furnished rooms, with private table, or use of kitchen. Address stating terms and full particulars, MAXWELL, *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—BY A single gentleman, in a private family, with no other boarders, and where he can enjoy the comforts of a home. Terms must be moderate. Situation not more than 15 minutes from the Fulton or Wall-st. ferry. Address with full particulars, stating terms, &c., L., Box No. 918 Post-Office, New-York.

BOARD WANTED—IN NEW-YORK OR BROOKLYN, with unfurnished rooms, by a gentleman, his wife and a single gentleman, in a private family of the first class, (no other boarders preferred;) terms not to exceed $14 per week for the three; references unexceptionable, the applicants being such as the most fastidious would approve of. Address HERMAN, *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND his wife, in a private family; location above 8th-st., and between Broadway and 7th-av. (Boarding-house people need not answer.) Address Box No. 4,648 Post-Office. Answer for three days.

BOARD WANTED—FOR TWO GENTLEMEN, with their wives, one infant and nurse, between Bleecker and 40th sts., and 4th and 6th avs. References exchanged. Address, with location and terms, W. W. N., *Times* office.

BOARD WANTED—IN AN AMERICAN PRIVATE family of respectability, for a gentleman, wife and daughter six years old. Terms must be moderate. Address PROVIDENCE, Jr., through the Broadway Post-Office, till Nov. 30.

BOARD WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, between Bleecker and 20th sts. and 2d and 6th avs., for $3½ per week. Unexceptionable reference given and required. Address K. S., *Times* office.

BOARD OR A ROOM WANTED.—BY A lady engaged in a store through the day, a small room, with or without breakfast and tea, in a plain family not above 9th-st. Terms must be moderate. The best of references will be given. Address A. Y., *Times* Office.

TWO GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with board at No. 145 Clinton, near Grand-st.

BOARD IN JERSEY CITY.—TWO GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms, at No. 100 Washington-st., only three squares from the ferry.

ONE VACANCY HAS OCCURRED—AT NO. 400 4th-st. Any gentleman desiring to locate for the Winter will find this an eligible situation.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, WHERE there are no other boarders, a furnished room or parlor, and bedroom, with gas and grate fireplace, and having a bath-room, with hot and cold water, attached, in a good neighborhood, and not above 14th-st. Best of reference given and required. Address, stating terms, Box No. 1,378 Post-Office.

WANTED—BOARD, IN A RESPECTABLE FAMily, for three persons, between 20th and 50th sts., and Broadway and 9th-av. Terms must be moderate. Address G. N., Union-square Post-Office.

WANTED.—WILL TAKE TO BOARD IN A PRIVATE family, two children. Good religious instruction. Apply at No. 333 Broadway, second floor.

WANTED—A HOME IN A RESPECTABLE FAMily, where instruction in mathematics, &c., Latin, Greek, French, Spanish or English would be taken in full or part payment. Address S. C. S., *Times* Office.

WANTED—A NEW OR GOOD SECOND-HAND Piano, in exchange for board and tuition in a female College, three hours' ride from the City. Address M. B., Box No. 3,318 Post-Office.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—A SMALL FAMILY, consisting of three, would let two pleasantly-furnished rooms to a gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen. House new, and contains all the modern improvements, east side of City; good table and home comforts, for which a fair price is expected. Undoubted references required. Address, for 1 week, D. W., office *Daily Times.*

BOARDING.

FURNISHED HOME WITH BOARD—A family consisting of a gentleman and his wife only, having a spacious and well furnished dwelling, would accommodate a select and quiet family of from 3 to 6 persons. House pleasantly located, between Union-square and Gramercy Park. Apply at Room No. 3, Bible House, 4th-av.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—TWO SUITES OF rooms and one or two single rooms may now be obtained on making application at No. 20 2d-av.

PRIVATE BOARD WANTED.—A FAMILY, consisting of a gentleman and wife, two children and nurse, and a single gentleman desire board for the Winter in a genteel private family, residing very near 34th-st., between 4th and 5th avs. They will require 5 rooms and a first-class private table, for which they will pay $125 per month. Parties having such accommodations will address Box No. 1,879 Post-Office. References exchanged.

PERSONS WISHING TO BE RELIEVED from household cares and extra expenses connected therewith, may hear of a gentleman and wife who will take charge of house and board the parties for the same. Address U., *Times* Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, OF TWO PERSONS, have a furnished room on third story, with gas, to be rent, to a gentleman. References given and required. Any note addressed to D., No. 486 2d-av., will be promptly attended to.

ROOMS TO LET.—A SMALL FAMILY HAVING more room than they require, would let one or two rooms to single gentlemen, with breakfast if required. Apply at No. 215 Bleecker-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A STEADY WOMAN, as cook, washer and ironer; understands all kinds of meats, game, poultry, preserves, jellies, &c.; is a first-class laundress, fully competent to take charge of any gentleman's kitchen, humble and respectful, highly recommended by her late employer for capability and truthfulness. Only left as the family were breaking up house. Will take moderate wages and willing to be useful. Can be seen at No. 308 7th-av., near 28th-st., top floor. She has lived at places of trust for many years.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO COUSINS WHO wish places in the City or country for the Winter; one can do cooking, baking, washing and ironing in the best style, makes excellent bread; does up linen in style; the other as nurse; works for the nursery; is quick at the needle; makes children's clothes, shirts and fancy sewing in the neatest style; gives a specimen of needle work to a lady; wages $6 each; excellent City reference; call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT girl to do chamberwork and waiting, or to take care of children and do plain sewing; or assist to wash and iron; will do general up stairs work; willing to be generally useful, and considers her time her employer's; satisfied to assist in anything through the house; neat, strong and willing to work for very moderate wages; can be seen at No. 309 7th-av., near 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as up-stairs servant; is a good waitress and chambermaid, or laundress; is a first-rate seamstress; understands dressmaking, embroidery and all kinds of family sewing; would be willing to work by the week; no objections to the country; good City reference can be given; can be seen and engaged at No. 166 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER, WHO IS FULLY competent and of long experience, and understands all kinds of family sewing, a situation in a family. Has no objection to take care of a few children, or will take work by the day or week. Notes will be punctually answered. Apply at No. 704 6th-av., between 40th and 41st sts., in the dry goods store.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN A SITUATION as regular laundress; does up linens in style, all sorts of shirt ironing, table linen, in a private family, or boarding-house, City or country, wages $6 to $7. Also, a regular seamstress, cuts and can make children's clothes and shirts neatly, wages $6, $2 a week. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., or send a note.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, by a very experienced girl, who can tend an infant from its birth; would travel with a lady; also as a good cook and to wash and iron, as chambermaid and waiter, and to do general housework in the City or country, by tidy, active young women. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, TIDY, TRUSTWORTHY and very respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or do chamberwork and waiting; has four years' of good City reference; understands dressmaking, embroidery, and all kinds of family sewing; no objections to assist in washing; is kind to children, and truly a willing and good dispositioned girl. Apply at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED middle-aged woman, with some years of excellent reference, wishes to cook, wash and iron in a gentleman's family; can make soups, cook meats, game, pastry, &c., in excellent style. Ladies in want of a servant of undoubted ability, apply to J. S. MORGAN, No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN OF excellent character, desires a situation in City or country for general housework; is a good plain cook, excellent washer and ironer; of a willing disposition. Any family requiring such help will please apply at No. 271 Bowery. A steady place more desirable than high wages.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and seamstress; understands dressmaking, embroidery, and all kinds of family sewing. Would go as laundress or waitress; very capable of either, or of any kind of up stairs work. No objections to the country. Best of City reference. Can be seen until engaged at No. 12 West 16th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, A SITUATION as regular waitress and chambermaid; [illegible] ... [illegible] as cook or general servant; makes excellent bread, washes and irons well, or as children's nurse and seamstress; makes children's clothes; wages $6. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE AND economical woman, with the best of reference, a situation to do general housework; is a good plain cook, makes and bakes good bread, does up linen in style; is competent and able to do all she can to please her employer, and not afraid to work for a small family in City or country. Will accept of moderate wages. Apply to J. S. MORGAN, No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO PROTESTANT girls; one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress. Both have good City reference. Apply, for 2 days, at No. 24 3d av., Bible House.
W. W. CAIRNS, Superintendent.

WANTED.—A YOUNG GIRL WANTS A SITUATION either as child's nurse, chamberwork, or light housework, in a small family. Good City references given. Apply at No. 1,097 Broadway, near 32d-st., fancy store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 31 West 16th-st.

WANTED.—A HEALTHY YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as wet nurse. Application to be made to GEORGE KELLOCK, Jr., Superintendent Out-Door Poor, Rotunda, Park, corner of Chambers and Centre sts.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as chambermaid, or as nurse and seamstress; has best of City reference. Call at No. 147 7th-av., between 20th and 21st sts., second floor, front room.

WANTED.—A LADY WISHES TO GET HER GIRL a situation as Chambermaid or to do housework. Has no objection to go to the country. Apply at No. 313 West 24th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY THE VERY BEST OF female servants, both white and colored, who are willing to work for any wages, for the sake of homes during the hard times. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to do general housework. Good City reference. Apply at No. 77 West 19th-st.

WANTED — BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH woman, a situation as professed cook. Best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 145 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A GOOD-NATURED, INDUSTRIOUS girl, a situation to do general housework. Apply at No. 227 State-st., Brooklyn.

FREE TO FAMILIES AND EMPLOYERS—Her good servants. Every home can secure civil, capable, and Protestant help, daily, of the very best kind at moderate wages, to suit all. This extensive place is open for the present, free to the public. All orders promptly attended, if post-paid. It is conducted by a respectable American lady. The New Domestic Institute and Home, No. 126 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. Call and see.

HELP WANTED.

JOHN YOUNG COULD NOT ALWAYS supply all who called for servant girls, but now he can and any who may have paid and was disappointed may now be suited, without charge, at the old Protestant Employment Office, No. 6 6th-av.

WANTED—A CHILD TO WET NURSE, AT HER own residence, by a respectable, healthy American woman, with a fresh breast of milk. Call, for 3 days, at No. 16 Morton-st. Good reference given.

WANTED—A CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS. She must understand her business thoroughly and have the best of City references. Apply at No. 20 Waverley-place.

TEACHERS.

WANTED.—AN ACCOMPLISHED YOUNG LADY capable of teaching English, French and music, and who has taught before, would go to live with a respectable family, her board to be an equivalent for salary. No objection to go out of town. Address S. S., *Times* Office.

PERSONAL.

SAVED FROM THE CENTRAL AMERICA.—Shortly after the loss of the *Central America* a person representing himself to be of the number saved, and instrumental in saving a lad, whom he delivered to his father in New-York City, and from whom he received a sum of money, called at the Morris Buildings in Newark, N. J., inquiring for the subscriber. An interview is requested with the "father" or "lad," as such may tend to relieve the apprehensions of the friends of the person supposed to have so called. Address S. S. MORRIS, Newark, New-Jersey.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A YOUNG BAY horse, seven years old, sound and kind, warranted in every particular. Inquire of T. J. HALL, No. 11 East 16th-st.

INSTRUCTION.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M.
Principal of Hudson River Institute,
Claverack, N. Y.
Offers board and tuition for $160 a year.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, LONG ISLAND, opposite 70th-st., enters on its eighteenth session Nov. 1. Twelve pupils are received, who, with the principal and teachers, form a family circle in which [illegible] ... [illegible] refined manners. Music and the modern languages are taught by resident teachers, and the means for conducting a thorough English course [illegible] ... Mrs. WM. JONES. Terms on application at her residence, and circulars are mailed and may be had from J. H. WILLIAMS, ... or T. L. CHESTER, Esq., No. 6 ...

GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. [illegible] ... corner of 19th-st., reopens Sept. 1. ... and a teacher of gymnastics ... taught in school. There is a Primary Department for boys of from 6 to 8 years. Circulars may be had at the School, at No. 184 2d-av., and at ... Broadway.

GEORGE S. PARKER AND JOHN McMULLEN'S Classical, French, ... School, No. 900 Broadway, ... Winter term begins Nov. 1. Pupils are prepared for college or counting-room. Those between the ages of six and ten are under the care of a female teacher. The Gymnasium is open to all departments. Circulars may be obtained at the school rooms, and at the bookstores of ... WOOD & SONS, T. J. CROWEN and C. S. FRANCIS.

$5.—BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING AND ARITHMETIC.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 665 Broadway, will give special instruction to gentlemen wishing to become practical book-keepers by Jan. 1. Students for the $5 class in book-keeping must apply immediately, in order to secure seats. Three $5 scale terms. Regular terms, $25.

M. A. GEORGE, PROFESSOR OF FRENCH and Italian, will give lessons to private pupils or classes. Applications received at No. 449 Broome-st. References.—Rev. Morgan Dix, St. Paul's Church office; Rev. I. S. Wiley, No. 9 18th-st.; Prof. Crosby, University of New-York; Mr. Wm. Curtis Noyes, No. 23 Clinton-place; Mr. B. F. Butler, No. 111 Broadway.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 800 Broadway, (1st floor.) A thorough and efficient education is here imparted to a select number of pupils, under a discipline mild but decided.
E. B. WIGGINS, A. M.

DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NO. 241 West 31st-st., (near Dr. Hatfield's church,) New-York.—Rev. O. S. ST. JOHN, formerly Professor of Lafayette College, Principal, assisted by competent teachers. The next term commences Nov. 23.

J. JAY GREENOUGH'S PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—No. 31 West 21st-st. The Winter Term begins on Monday, Nov. 23. Circulars may be had at No. 23 East 20th st., at the School, or the principal bookstores.

POSTPONEMENT.—SCIENTIFIC AND MILITARY Institute, Perth Amboy, N. J.—Rev. ELIAS SCHENCK, A. M., Principal; Rev. J. H. VAN GOURT, A. M., Associate. Winter Term commenced Nov. 16.

THE MISSES ROHR RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public that their boarding and day school, No. 32 West 22d-st., will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 14.

FORT PLAIN SEMINARY.—WINTER TERM opens Nov. 17, and continues 14 weeks. Foreign Music Teacher. Bill per Term $38 75. For circulars, address Rev. J. E. LATIMER, A. M., Fort Plain, N. Y.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—No. 210 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., opened its fifteenth school-year on Monday, Sept. 14. GEO. W. CLARKE, JAMES FANNING, Principals.

MADISON-SQUARE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 926 Broadway, Messrs. LYON & KARGE, Principals, offers superior facilities in every department to pupils of all ages.

$180 PER YEAR—BOARD AND TUITION—Ashland Collegiate Institute, Greene County, N. Y. Students received at any time. Circulars, &c., No. 113 Nassau-st., up stairs.

A CIRCULAR OF THE HOME SCHOOL, New-Haven, Conn., can be had of Mr. RANDOLPH, 683 Broadway, or of the Principal, A. G. SHEARS, A. M.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NOTICE.—THE MILITARY, THE MASONIC BODIES, the Press, the Clergy, the Order of Odd Fellows, and all other civic societies, together with the Fire Department, without their apparatus, of this and adjacent cities, are hereby respectfully invited to be present and participate in the ceremonies to be observed in the inauguration of the WORTH MONUMENT, which will take place on the 25th inst., in this City. The Committee of the Common Council desire that all such bodies as can make it convenient to be present, to report their intentions on or before the 21st inst., in order that proper places may be assigned them in the line of the procession.

The Military will report to Major-General Sandford.

The Civic Societies will report to the Committee, at Room No. 8, City Hall.

The Committee of Arrangements will meet daily, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the City Library, Room No. 12 City Hall, to receive communications.

The Joint Committee will meet on SATURDAY, 21st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at the City Hall.

MORGAN L. HARRIS,
WM. WILSON,
PETER FULLMER,
WM. COULTER,
ORISON BLUNT,
PETER CRAWFORD,
ALEX. R. HEMPHILL,
GEO. W. WARNER,
CHAS. DOTY,
W. W. JUDSON,
Committee.

First Division N. Y. S. Militia, New-York, Thursday, Nov. 19, 1857.

MAJOR-GENERAL SANDFORD, BY REQUEST of the Committee of Arrangements of the Common Council of the City of New-York, on the subject of the monument to the memory of Major-General Worth, respectfully invites all officers of the Army and Navy of the United States, desirous of participating in the ceremonies proposed by the Committee upon the removal of the remains to the monument, to assemble on the 25th November inst., at the Governor's Room in the City Hall, at 11 o'clock A. M.

The Major General also invites the several corps of uniformed militia troops within a convenient distance of the City, desirous to participate in the funeral honors to be rendered on the occasion, to report themselves to the Division Inspector of the First Division, upon the 25th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. precisely.

The Military Corps of Albany, Troy and Hudson, the former residences and birthplace of the lamented Worth, are specially invited to attend.

All officers of the Militia not on duty are invited to attend in full uniform, and to assemble in the Governor's Room, City Hall, at 11 o'clock A. M. By order of
Major-General SANDFORD.
C. H. Sandford, Division Quartermaster, Acting and Division Inspector.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—John W. Francis, M. D., will lecture at the Library, 2d-av., corner of 11th-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 24, at 7½ o'clock for the benefit of the contingent fund of the Society. Subject—*The Church, the Drama and the Opera in New-York.* Tickets Fifty Cents. To be had at the Astor House; WILEY & HALSTED'S, No. 351 Broadway; Savings Bank, No. 516 Broadway; FRANCIS & CO.'S, No. 554 Broadway; CROWEN'S, No. 699 Broadway, and at the Library.

NOTICE.—THE SELECT COMMITTEE APPOINTED by the Board of Supervisors to inquire into the subject relating to the procurement of the glass ballot boxes recently furnished the City, together with the charges made for the same, &c., &c., will meet on Thursday, the 19th instant, at 1 o'clock, P. M., at No. 8 City Hall, at which an investigation will be gone into relating to the same. All parties interested in the matter, as well as those who can aid the Committee in the investigation, are invited to attend.
WM. WILSON,
THOMAS McSPEDON, Special Committee.
WM. TUCKER,

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—ALBANY, Nov. 3, 1857.—The annual election for Directors of this Company, and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the office of the Company, in the Exchange, in the city of Albany, on the second WEDNESDAY (the 9th) of December next. The poll will open at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and will continue open for two hours thereafter. By order of the Board of Directors.
GILBERT L. WILSON, Secretary.

SYLVAN GROVE LODGE, NO. 275 F. & A. M.—The officers and members are hereby notified to meet at the Committee Rooms, corner Centre and Grand sts., on SUNDAY, Nov. 22, at 10½ o'clock A. M., to attend the funeral of our late brother, P. BRADY, at Green Point. The fraternity are invited. Interment at Cypress Hills. By order.
ROYAL G. MILLARD, Master.

THOMAS PAINE.—THE LIBERALS ARE NOtified that a meeting will be held at the house of Wm. E. Rose, No. 72 White-st., on SUNDAY next, Nov. 22, at 3 o'clock P. M., to make arrangements for the anniversary of Thomas Paine. OLIVER WHITE.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION OF THE THIRD DISTRICT, VIIIth and IXth Wards, convened at Bleecker Buildings, on Thursday evening; present as delegates:
EIGHTH WARD.
Edward Phalon,
Hiram D. Faulkner,
John J. Shaw,
B. A. Magevran,
James Corwin.
NINTH WARD.
John Keyser,
Edward P. Clark,
Augustus F. Dow,
B. Dutcher,
Nelson D. Thayer.
After several ballotings WM. E. SMITH, Jr., was nominated for Civic Magistrate, and R. L. JOHNSON for Police Magistrate. JOHN KEYSER, President.
Nelson D. Thayer, Secretary.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD—PEOPLE'S CANdidate for Alderman,
ALFRED T. SERRELL.
At a meeting of citizens of the XXIIId Ward held on FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 20, ALFRED T. SERRELL was adopted by acclamation as the People's Candidate for Alderman. Let all good citizens rally to the rescue, and the Ward will be redeemed.

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE OLD LINE Whigs of the XXth Ward will be held at No. 446 8th-av., on SATURDAY EVENING next, 21st inst., at 8 o'clock. By order of the Association.
WM. DODGE, Chairman.
James Millward, Secretary.

KEROSENE
OILS
AT NO. [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

Albert H. Nicolay, Auctioneer.

BUSINESS PAPER AT AUCTION.

The undersigned desires to inform his friends and the public that hereafter he will sell at public auction; also business paper in connection with the sales of Stocks and Bonds. ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Stock Auctioneer and Stock Broker, No. 4 Broad-st.

E. H. Bangs, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, CARPETS, MIRRORS, OIL-PAINTINGS, &c., &c. BANGS & CO. will sell, THIS DAY, Nov. 21, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom No. 85 Nassau-st., a very desirable assortment of new and second-hand furniture, consisting in part of beds, mattresses, bedsteads, bureaus, etageres, parlor suites, wardrobes, chairs, sofas, lounges, &c., &c. Also, cutlery, crockery, carpets, mirrors, silver-plated ware, oil-paintings, fancy goods, &c., &c. Sale without reserve. Catalogues ready early on morning of sale.

Simeon Draper, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER.—OFFICE NO. 46 PINE-st., corner of William-st.—Auction sales at the Merchants' Exchange TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS; also, special sales on any other days when required. Stocks and bonds bought and sold at private sale; also, at the Board of Brokers. To avoid fictitious quotations, and facilitate those who desire to make bona fide sales, Mr. DRAPER will be present at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12½ o'clock P. M. each day, and receive for sale at public auction such certificates of stocks, bonds, &c., as shall there be presented for that purpose, in addition to his regular advertised list. Special sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange. For particulars see catalogues.

SALE FOR SATURDAY, NOV. 21,
At 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

20 shares National Bank Stock	$50 each
50 shares American Exchange Bank	$100 each
10 shares Beekman Fire Insurance Company	$25 each
30 Bank of the State of New-York	$100 each
$2,000 Six per cent. Bonds State of Missouri.	
$3,000 Six per cent. Bonds State of Tennessee.	
$3,000 Six per cent. Bonds of the City of Memphis, guaranteed by the State of Tennessee.	
10 shares Metropolitan Fire Ins. Co.	$100 each
50 shares Nicaragua Transit Company	$100 each

The following business notes of hand, for account of whom it may concern:

Fenton, Lee & Co., due December	$2,063
Mills & Ray, due January	$750
Cochart, Bacon, Clarke & Co., due March	$1,100
[illegible] Douglas, Wheelock & Co., due February	$500
[illegible] & Co., due May	$650
[illegible] Lyman & Co., due May	$950
[illegible] Lawrence, due December	$1,050
[illegible] Bowen & McConnell, due May	$1,250
Also,	
[illegible] Bacon, Clarke & Co., due Oct. 24	$1,000
[illegible] Lawrence & Co., due Nov. 16	$1,000 45
[illegible] Sloan, due Nov. 23	$3,333 36
Fenton, Lee & Co., due Nov. 22	$244 96
Fenton, Lee & Co., due May 3, 1858	$3,277
Also,	
James De Gray & Co., due Dec. 28	$3,436 62
Also,	
James De Gray & Co., due Sept. 10	$2,477 69
Coffin & Haydock, due Oct. 12	$1,000
Also,	
[illegible] Bowen & McConnell, due Oct. 18	$1,181 51
Also,	
M. M. Lichtenstein, due Dec. 8	$1,231 38
[illegible] Lawrence, due Nov. 8	$2,247 07
Fenton, Lee & Co., due Oct. 19	$2,460 09
Fenton, Lee & Co., due Dec. 17	$2,450 69
[illegible] Douglas, Wheelock & Co., due Dec. 18	$1,072
[illegible] Moore & Co., due Dec. 21	$312 61
Also,	
[illegible] Lawrence & Co., due Nov. 1	$774 60
[illegible] Lawrence & Co., due Dec. 1	$1,062 31
[illegible] Lyman & Co., due Nov. 18	$2,147 49
[illegible] Douglas, Wheelock & Co., due Nov. 5	$260 93
[illegible] Douglas, Wheelock & Co., due March 7	$640 39
Also,	
James De Gray & Co., due Nov. 14	$2,387 29
Also,	
Blackwell, Whittemore & Co., due May	$2,430
Blackwell, Whittemore & Co., due June	$1,770

Russell W. Westcott, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE OF ELEGANT ROSEWOOD FURNITURE, PAINTINGS, MARBLE STATUARY, GRAND ACTION ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, LIBRARY, VALUABLE BOOKS, WITH THE ENTIRE SPLENDID FURNITURE OF THE HOUSE.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer, will sell, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Nov. 21, at No. 152 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs., to the highest bidder, over [illegible] worth of magnificent furniture and beautiful works of art, embracing a unique and recherche collection, such as is seldom if ever obtained through this medium of sale. The contents of the house is first-class throughout, and will be peremptorily sold without reserve. Catalogues will be at the house on morning of sale, which will be positive, rain or shine.

[illegible] consists in part of superb carved rosewood [illegible], marble music cabinet, 3 elegant full suites [illegible] parlor furniture, covered in 3 colored brocade, with slip covers, made to order, 2 rosewood French [illegible], with marble tops, 2 splendid mantel mirrors, [illegible] frames, 3 large French plate pier mirrors, [illegible] Turkish and reception chairs, brocade and rich lace curtains, corner etageres, with mirror backs, Egyptian and statuary-top centre, pier and sofa tables, consoles in Buhl work, lady's French escritoire, medallion and royal velvet carpets, Dresden and Sevres china vases, Bisque candelabras, marble groups and figures, among which are the Amazon, Feast of Bacchus, Venus at the Bath, &c., with a choice and valuable collection of paintings in canvas and glass, Turkish lounges in tapestry, [illegible] chandeliers and gas fixtures.

[illegible] superior rosewood bookcases, rosewood carved bedsteads, [illegible], French Armoires, marble washstands, commodes, full suits rosewood furniture in velvet, with elegant rosewood chamber and library furniture of every description, blankets, feather beds, French [illegible], curtains and shades to 30 windows, [illegible], oak marble-top buffet, with a complete [illegible] furniture, silver ware, cut glass, [illegible] China [illegible] and ivory cutlery, with a large quantity of other furniture not mentioned. Sale will commence at 10½ o'clock precisely.

[illegible] Leeds & Co., Auctioneer, Office No. 23 Nassau-st.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON SATURDAY, Nov. 21, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of Brussels and other carpets, carved rosewood suite covered in [illegible], brocatelle, mahogany suite covered in do; mahogany marble-top centre, side and pier tables; mahogany rockers covered in hair-cloth; rosewood easy chairs covered in reps; mahogany French and scroll bedsteads, mahogany marble-top dressing bureaus and washstands, gilt frame mantel and pier glasses; iron bedsteads, mahogany lounges and tete-a-tetes; dining-tables, hat, single and double hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows.

Also, a general assortment of crockery and glassware, with which the sale will commence.

Also, a [illegible] 10½ feet long, 3 feet wide, silver-[illegible] bars.

Also, [illegible] 3 cases of bulbous roots, embracing [illegible] variety, consisting of tulips, hyacinths, [illegible].

[illegible] at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., Wines [illegible] balance, being reserved from the [illegible] belonging to an importing house [illegible] business. Every article fully guaranteed [illegible] correspond with description. Among the stock [illegible] dozens and gallons Old Otimus dark [illegible], do. Marc Arnauld's do., very old and superior; [illegible] dozens and demijohns of pale golden and brown sherries; high grades champagne, clarets, hocks, Sauternes, Ports, &c.

Also, 74 barrels of fine old Bourbon whisky, and 9 demijohns old Otard brandy, vintage of 1850, to be sold on account of whom it may concern.

Also, 50,000 Havana Cigars of favorite brands and best quality.

Henry H. Leeds & Co., Auctioneers, Office No. 23 Nassau-st.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON MONDAY, Nov. 23, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 15 William-st., the lease and fixtures, including a large outside awning, of the Corn Exchange Restaurant, No. 15 William-st., fitted up at a cost of $3,000, consisting of oil-cloth, gas fixtures, [illegible], cooking ranges and full supply of utensils, [illegible] counters, glass and earthenware, oyster box, [illegible] top tables, [illegible] chairs, full supply of cutlery and [illegible] block tin dishes and covers for hot meats; handsome [illegible] case and H. W. French plate glass, stove, ice-box, &c.; stock of wines, liquors, ales, &c., groceries, and all appliances for immediate occupation and business, offering an unusual inducement to any person desiring a good paying business.

Terms at sale.

Albert H. Nicolay, Auctioneer. Office No. 4 Broad-st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY WILL HOLD A special sale of Stocks and Bonds THIS DAY, Nov. 21, at 12½ o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange. A variety of first-class securities will be offered. For full particulars see his catalogue, which can be obtained at the office. Regular sale MONDAY, Nov. 23. Regular Auction sales of Stocks and Bonds, also business paper, every MONDAY and THURSDAY. Special sales all other days. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board on commission. Interest allowed on all moneys deposited on trust and dividends collected. A large variety of Stocks and Bonds constantly on hand at private sale. ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Stock Auctioneer and Stock Broker.

P. C. Bulkley, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—P. C. BULKLEY WILL sell, on MONDAY, Nov. 23, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the 4-story high stoop and sub-cellar brick house, known as No. [illegible] av., containing all the [illegible] improvements. The house is 24 feet 4 inches by [illegible] in depth, with an extension lot 100 feet deep. Part of the purchase money can remain on the property. For maps, &c., apply to J. W. [illegible], Esq., Assignee, No. 55 Wall-st., or to the Auctioneer, No. 27 Wall-st.

[illegible], Auctioneer.

[illegible] AT AUCTION.—OF LOOKING-GLASSES, ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS, &c.—RICH[illegible] & CO. will sell on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 156 Chambers-st., [illegible] stock of the largest and best assortment ever offered to the public, at their own manufactory.

Henry H. Leeds & Co., Auctioneers—Office No. 23 Nassau-st.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON SATURDAY, Nov. 28, at [illegible] o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., cigars, [illegible] of choice brands cigars, being [illegible] importation of B. H. [illegible]. Among them will be found El Ambito, U. Trovatore, Avalosita, Francisco, Sereda, and many other favorite brands, in lots to suit purchasers.

VALUABLE GOLD MINE FOR SALE IN VIRGINIA.—In obedience to a decree of the Circuit Court of Buckingham County, Virginia, in two cases of Charles Sagory vs. Wissmann and others, and Wissmann vs. The Buckingham Coal Company and others, I will offer for sale at public auction in front of Buckingham Court House, on MONDAY, Dec. 28, 1857, a tract of land in the said County containing 300 acres, known as the Buckingham Mine, on which there is a gold mine which has been worked on a large scale and regarded as one of the best in this gold section. It is about six miles from the Court House, and upon it there are extensive buildings, [illegible] engine, and a tunnel has recently been [illegible] at great expense, which is said to add [illegible] value. The terms of sale will be cash as to [illegible] be necessary to pay the expenses of the sale and the taxes on the property, and for the balance on a credit of 1, 2 and 3 years, equal installments, the purchaser being required to give bonds with good security, and the title retained as further security.
JOHN W. HASKINS, Commissioner.

AUCTION SALES.

John L. Vandewater, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF OVER 100 PIANO-FORTES, MELODEONS, &c.—Embracing every style and variety of richly carved rosewood, grand, semi-grand and square pianos, of the manufacture of Messrs. Boardman, Gray & Co., with and without the celebrated "Dolce Campana" Attachment, being their entire City stock. JOHN L. VANDEWATER will sell on TUESDAY, Nov. 24, at 11 o'clock, at No. 487 Broadway, corner of Broome-st., at the Warerooms of N. B. P. CURTIS, Esq., and under his direction as Agent for the above firm, all of the said stock; every instrument being fully warranted, guaranteed and manufactured expressly for private sales. All of the instruments of the manufacture of Messrs. B. G. & Co., embrace the late and celebrated Corrugated Sounding Board Improvement and the Suspended Plate, and stand unrivaled in point of manufacture, style and tone, 6¾, 6¾ and 7 octaves.

In connection with the above, will at the same be offered a few pianos of celebrated Boston, Baltimore and New-York manufacturers. The whole forming a rich and desirable assortment of instruments, that can be depended upon in every particular, and well worthy the attention of those in want of first-class pianos.

MELODEONS—An assortment of superior melodeons, double-bank and others.

OIL-PAINTINGS—At the same time and place will be offered a choice line of oil-paintings, in rich gilt frames; all of which have been selected with great care, embracing landscapes, interiors, marine views, &c., originals and others, by Grattan, Hardwick, [illegible], &c., and worthy the attention of connoisseurs. Every lot will be positively sold. Pianos packed and shipped from the premises. Now on exhibition. This sale is made to reduce stock, and on account of the stringency in the money market, and the dullness of private sales. Terms Cash.

Julius Brown, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE.—LARGE STOCK OF FINE FURNITURE.—THIS MORNING, at 10 o'clock, at the furniture warerooms No. 494 Broadway, BROWN & ABBOTT will sell as above, without reserve, over $8,000 worth of superior parlor, chamber, dining-room and library furniture, carpets, fine oil-paintings, silver-plated ware, fancy goods, &c., the whole comprising an assortment worthy the attention of housekeepers and the trade.

Geo. A. Leavitt, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL SALE OF FINE BOOKS—THIS EVENING, at 6 o'clock, at the salesroom, comprising one of the most valuable collections offered at auction this season. Standard and illustrated works in half-calf, full calf, and morocco antique bindings, albums, annuals, gift books, bibles, &c., &c. See auction columns in large papers. GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., Auctioneers, Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway.

J. S. H. Bartlett, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS, CHINA, AND FANCY Goods, at auction, by J. S. H. BARTLETT, MONDAY, Nov. 23, 10 o'clock, No. 201 Pearl-st., (which will give purchasers ample time to remove their goods previous to Thanksgiving Day.) The largest and best assortment of the above goods ever offered in this market. Sale positive, to close consignments. Goods well packed for shipping.

Samuel Osgood, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—MORTGAGE SALE OF PONIES, WAGON, HARNESS, &C.—SAM. OSGOOD & CO. will sell in front of their store, No. 81 Nassau-st., THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Nov. 21, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely, 1 pair cream-colored ponies, 10 hands high, warranted sound, quiet in double and single harness; 1 pair sorrel ponies, 12 hands high; 1 rockaway, 1 light wagon, both in good order; 2 sets double ponies' harness. The whole will be on view two hours before the sale. Sold by order of Daniel C. Burdett, mortgagee.

A. H. Muller, Auctioneer.

ADRIAN H. MULLER WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (regular sale,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
$25,000 Louisiana 6s, by order of the Auditor of Illinois.
Also, $1,000 Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad Convertible Bond, 1875.

FINANCIAL.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
WE ISSUE SIGHT BILLS ON THE
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND.
In sums of £1 upwards, at $5 per £.
Address TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 73 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

ILLINOIS STATE STOCKS.—THE SUBSCRIBERS offer for sale, at favorable rates, the following description of the securities of the State of Illinois:

£220—6 per cent. Coupon Bonds, due in July, 1870. The principal and interest of these bonds will be paid in the City of New-York. The State allowing 8 per cent. premium on principal and interest. Thus the bonds representing, as they do, $1,000, are actually $1,080 of principal, and on which amount interest is paid.

ALSO,

Six per cent. New Interest Stock, issued for arrears of interest under law of 1857. Interest on this stock does not commence until Jan. 1, 1860, when they become principal stock, and are then entitled to the benefit of the tax provided by the Constitution for the liquidation of the Internal Improvement Debt of the State, thus insuring the payment of this stock in a few years after that date.

The above offers a rare chance to invest in a first-class security, the payment of which does not admit of a doubt, as the proceeds of taxes levied to liquidate the State debt, added to the receipts from railroads, which are applied to the same purpose, are more than sufficient to meet her interest promptly, and to entirely extinguish the debt in about 10 years.

On July 1, 1857, the State owed $12,500,000. She cannot create any new debt, and is paying on account of principal over $1,000,000 per annum. Full particulars may be had on application to
E. W. CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

OFFICE MANHATTAN OIL COMPANY, No. 25 Broadway, New-York, Nov. 1, 1857.—The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified, that, in pursuance of a vote of the Directors, a meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the office of the Company on the first WEDNESDAY in December next, at 12 o'clock, M., to take into consideration and effect, if desirable, a reduction of the capital stock to three hundred thousand dollars, giving to all shares thereafter equal value and character.
N. T. CARRYL, WM. POLLOCK,
EDW. LEARNED, JAMES M. MOTLEY,
T. M. NIVEN, DANIEL B. JONES,
JNO. C. MALLORY, Directors.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Nov. 17, 1857.—The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, the 28th day of November, instant, preparatory to the annual election for Directors of the Company, appointed to be held on the 9th day of December next, and will be reopened on the morning of Thursday, the 10th day of December next.
GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, New-York, Nov. 19, 1857.—Notice is hereby given that the Subscription Book for the proposed New Loan of this Company, is now open at its office, No. 50 Wall-st. It is the interest of the Stockholders and creditors, as also of the holders of Optional Rights, to call and examine the terms of this Loan, and satisfy themselves of the great advantage to accrue to them respectively by subscribing to the same.
J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE MILWAUKEE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD CO.—No. 37 Exchange-place, New-York, Nov. 20, 1857.—The Interest Coupons due 1st inst. on City of Milwaukee Bonds, issued to this Company, will be paid on presentation at this office, by sight drafts on Milwaukee, payable with current rate of exchange. JOHN J. HILL, Register.

CASH ORDERS FOR THE PURCHASE and sale of Stocks and Bonds solicited by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st., New-York.
REFERENCES—Bank of the Republic, American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Merchants' Bank.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

FOR SALE—$1,000 TIVERTON BANK NOTES. Apply to T. J. HALL, No. 71 East 16th-st.

$30,000 WANTED—ON BOND AND MORTGAGE on City property worth $100,000. Apply to T. J. HALL, No. 71 East 16th-st.

BANK NOTICES.

IN THE MATTER OF THE BOWERY BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by Hon. HENRY E. DAVIES, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, Receiver of the Bowery Bank, of the City of New-York, and all the creditors of the said Bank, are required within thirty days from the 5th day of November, A. D. 1857, to exhibit and establish their demands against said Bank, before me, at my office, in the banking-building, on the corner of Broome-st. and the Bowery, in the City of New-York. And all persons indebted to said Bank are hereby required to render to the undersigned at said office, within said time, an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to said Bank, and to pay the same. And all persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said Bank are hereby required to deliver the same to the undersigned within said time, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contracts of the said Bank are here by required to present the same in writing, and in detail, to the undersigned at said office within said time.—New-York, Nov. 7, 1857.
JOHN A. STEWART, Receiver.
SCHELL, SLOSSON & HUTCHINS, Attorneys.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been by Hon. Charles A. Peabody, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, appointed receiver of the property and effects of the Island City Bank; and all creditors of the said Bank are required, within thirty days from the 30th of September, 1857, to exhibit and establish their demands against said Bank before me, at my office, No. 23 Nassau-street, New-York. And all persons indebted to the said Bank are hereby required to render to the undersigned, at said office, within said time, an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to the said Bank, and to pay the same; and all persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said Bank, are hereby required to deliver the same to the undersigned within said time, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contracts of the said Bank are hereby required to present the same in writing and in detail to the undersigned at said office within said time. J. F. BUTTERWORTH, Receiver.
BURRILL, DAVISON & BURRILL, Attorneys for Receiver.

PACIFIC BANK.—NEW-YORK, NOV. 16, 1857.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of four per cent., payable on and after the 1st day of December. The Transfer Book will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st prox. By order of the Board,
R. BUCK, Cashier.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 60 Warren-st., one door from Greenwich-st.—Interest at the rate of six per cent. on sums from $1 to $500. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 4 to 7 P. M.
V. L. BUXTON, Sec'y. W. W. CONKLIN, Pres.

HATTERS' BANK, BETHEL, CONN.—THE bills of this Bank are redeemed at the Banking Office of BENT. F. MANIERRE, No. 320 Broadway, at one per cent. discount.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing June 3, 1857—Trains leave depot corner White and Centre sts.;
9:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, stopping at all stations north of Williams' Bridge.
6:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
LEAVE TWENTY-SEVENTH-STREET.
7:45 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
4 P. M.—Millerton Train, stopping at all stations.
5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.
6 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
8 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after Monday, Nov. 9, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.:
Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
Rockland Passenger, at 3:00 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations.
Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.
Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, every day.
These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
FALL ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Oct. 26, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M. only.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, via JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3; 12 M. $2.25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.
No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM OCT. 19, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 5 P. M. Albany Mail and Freight train, 7 A. M. Albany Passenger train, 11¼ A. M.; for Sing Sing, 9¾ A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 12¼ and 3½ P. M.; for Peekskill, 5½ A. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6¼ A. M. and 12:35 and 5½ P. M., and East Albany at 5 and 5:30 A. M., and 1 and 6:10 P. M.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:50, and 6:5 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE CHIEF ENGINEER FIRE DEPARTMENT, No. 21 ELIZABETH-STREET, NEW-YORK, May 21, 1857.—The undersigned calls the attention of the Firemen to the following list of buildings, which have been examined and pronounced unsafe by the Board of Fire Wardens:

Albany-st., No. 20—Amos-st., No. 140—Ann-st., Nos. 45, 74—Barclay-st., Nos. 47, 94, 98, 100, 102, 104—Baxter-st., No. 41—Bleecker-st., No. 243—Bowery No. 119—Beekman-st., Nos. 22, 24—Broadway, Nos. 256, 374 (rear) 377, City Hotel buildings, corner of Cedar and Thames sts.—Catharine-st., Nos. 28, 28½—Cedar-st., Nos. 4, 136—Cherry-st., No. 147—Courtlandt-st., No. 10—Chambers-st., Nos. 84, 114—Duane-st., Nos. 8, 119, 142, 144—East Broadway, No. 76—Elm-st., Nos. 121, 123, 125—Eighth-st., Nos. 327, 329—Eleventh-st., Nos. 218, 221, 223, 257, 259, 261—East Thirteenth-st., No. 215—East Fourteenth-st., five five story brown-stone dwellings, near Third-av.—East side—East Sixteenth-st., No. 177—East Eighteenth-st., Nos. 242, 244, 246—East Nineteenth-st., No. 240—Fulton Market buildings—Fourth-st., No. 269—Forsyth-st., No. 156—Fifth-st., Nos. 215—Greenwich-st., Nos. 28, 30, 62, 63, 67, 70, 101, 113, 164, 179—Howard-st., Nos. 39, 41—Horatio-st., No. 130—Jacob-st., Nos. 11, 13, 16, 21, 23, 25—Leonard-st., Nos. 136, 138, 140—Lewis-st., No. 226—Liberty-st., 142—Market-st., northeast corner Water—Mercer-st., No. 197—Mulberry-st., northeast corner of Canal—Mott-st., Nos. 218, 238, 259, 262, 269—Nassau-st., Nos. 33, 84, 86—Ninth-st., Nos. 349, 351—Pearl-st., Nos. 340, 346, 390, 477—Peck-slip, Nos. 38, 40, 42—Pine-st., Nos. 22, 27—Pike-st., No. 41—Reade-st., No. 23, 61—Roosevelt-st., No. 24—South-st., Nos. 88, 116—Northwest corner South and James sts.—Spruce-st., Nos. 2, 4, 18—Twelfth-st., Nos. 434, 436—Water-st., Nos. 142, 418—Washington-st., Nos. 5, 21, 23, 33, 38, 71, 87, 89, 102, 123, 160, 162, 179—Worth-st., Nos. 51, 53, 53—Wooster-st., No. 12—Northeast corner West and Albany sts.—Northeast corner West and Cedar sts.—West Sixteenth-st., corner Ninth-av.—West Seventeenth-st., Nos. 49, 71, 140—West Twenty-ninth-st., No. 383—West Thirtieth-st., Nos. 126, 152—West Thirty-first-st., Nos. 129, 131—West Thirty-second-st., No. 83, 102—West Thirty-fifth-st., Nos. 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 138—West Thirty-seventh-st., Nos. 206, 208 (rear)—West Fortieth-st., No. 294—Seventh-av., Nos. 424, 426, 428, 429, 430—Ninth-av., 393½—Northeast corner First-av. and Ninth-st.—Avenue A, No. 33—Avenue C, Nos. 124, 126, 132—Corner Sixteenth-st. and Sixth-av., Johnson & Green's Hair Factory—Corner Twenty-sixth and Seventh-av., northeast corner—Corner Twenty-seventh-st. and Broadway, marble saw mill. HENRY H. HOWARD, Chief Engineer New-York Fire Department.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, School Officers of the XXIst Ward, at the Clerk's Office of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, Dec. 2, at 12 o'clock noon, for altering and enlarging Ward School-house No. 14, in 27th-st., in said Ward, according to plans and specifications on file in the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education aforesaid. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all proposals, if deemed for the public interests to do so. The bids must have the guarantee by signature of the sureties attached thereto.
E. B. ATTERBURY,
RICHARD KELLY,
H. M. SCHEFFELIN,
E. F. ROGERS,
JAMES OWENS, } Building Committee.

CORPORATION NOTICE FOR THE REDEMPTION OF LANDS AND TENEMENTS SOLD FOR ASSESSMENTS.—Public notice is hereby given to the owners, mortgagees, lessees, and persons otherwise interested in the lands and tenements sold in June, 1856, for the non-payment of assessments, that detailed statements of such lands and tenements as have not been redeemed from the said sale may be found in the Evening Post, a daily newspaper printed and published in the City of New-York. Such detailed statement describes the lands and tenements sold and not redeemed; the amount and the term of years for which they were respectively sold; when the time for the redemption thereof will expire, &c., &c. Copies of said detailed statement can be had by applying to the Comptroller's Office, New-York.
AUGUSTUS PURDY, Clerk of Arrears.
Comptroller's Office, New-York, Oct. 5, 1857.

OFFICE OF RECEIVER OF TAXES, (New Court-House,) No. 32 Chambers-st., New-York, Nov. 1, 1857.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT 1 per cent. will be added, on the 1st day of December, on all taxes remaining unpaid. Also, that 2 per cent. will be added on the 15th day of December.
Checks and bills on City Banks taken. Envelopes containing money and bills not received. No money received after 2 o'clock. WILSON SMALL, Receiver.

NOTICE TO SHIPMASTERS.—CAPTAIN MOSES HOYT, Agent for underwriters for Nassau, N. P. and its vicinity, has been provided with a suitable vessel and wrecking materials in order to cruise on and about the Bahama Banks, and render advice and assistance to vessels stranded or in distress.
Shipmasters who may require aid or counsel in case of disaster, are respectfully requested to confer with Captain HOYT and unite with him in such measures as may be deemed best for the interests of all concerned.

NEW-YORK, NOV. 20, 1857.—THE UNDERsigned is prepared to bet from one hundred to five thousand dollars that Fernando Wood will be elected Mayor at the next ensuing election; or one thousand against five thousand dollars, or in that proportion, that he will get ten thousand majority. M. GOODERSON, No. 9 City Hall-square.

NOTICE.—THE OPENING AND DEDICATION OF the Protestant Half Orphan Asylum in 10th-st., advertised for the 25th inst., is for the present deferred.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, No. 71 Wall-st., New-York, Nov. 2, 1857. A Dividend of Ten per Cent. has been declared, payable on the 1st inst. By order of the Board of Directors.
J. H. LEGGETT, Secretary.

STATIONERY.

J. & R. HASBROUCK, STATIONER'S Hall, Nos. 124 and 126 Pearl-st., New-York, Importer and Manufacturers, offers for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account books, paper, [illegible] shipping receipts, [illegible] and time books, [illegible] JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates; cards, circulars, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

WILLIAM E. HAWS—(BRANCH OF E. C. ROOT, ANTHONY & CO.) stationer and blank-book manufacturer, No. 268 Canal-st., [illegible]. Every description of account books for banks, insurance, and other offices and merchants, ruled and bound to any pattern. Engraving, lithographing and printing executed in a superior manner and with dispatch. A full assortment of staple and fancy stationery.

BAROUCHE FOR SALE.—AN ELEGANT [illegible], four seated carriage and harness, made in Florence, the only one ever imported into this country; new and in perfect order. To be seen at WOOD BROTHERS, No. 410 Broadway.

FOR EUROPE.

FOR ENGLAND AND FRANCE, 1857 AND 1858.—NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—The United States Mail steamship ARAGO, 2,500 tons, DAVID LINES, Commander, and steamship FULTON, 2,500 tons, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, will leave New-York, Havre and Southampton for the year 1858 on the following days:

LEAVE NEW-YORK:	LEAVE HAVRE:
Arago, Saturday, Nov. 14.	Fulton, Tuesday, Nov. 17.
Fulton, Saturday, Dec. 12.	Arago, Tuesday, Dec. 15.
Arago, Saturday, Jan. 9.	Fulton, Tuesday, Jan. 12.
Fulton, Saturday, Feb. 6.	Arago, Tuesday, Feb. 9.
Arago, Saturday, M'h. 6.	Fulton, Tuesday, M'h. 9.
Fulton, Saturday, April 3.	Arago, Tuesday, April 6.
Arago, Saturday, May 1.	Fulton, Tuesday, May 4.
Fulton, Saturday, May 29.	Arago, Tuesday, June 1.
	Fulton, Tuesday, June 29.

These steamers, built expressly for Government service, with double engines under deck; every care has been taken in the construction of hull and machinery to insure safety and speed. The ships have five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Recent experience has demonstrated the absolute necessity of this mode of construction. The accommodations for passengers are believed to combine every comfort and convenience that can be desired.

PRICE OF PASSAGE:
From New-York to Southampton & Havre, 1st Cabin, $130
From New-York to Southampton & Havre, 2d Cabin, 75
From Havre or Southampton to New-York, 1st Cabin, 300f.
From Havre or Southampton to New-York, 2d Cabin, 400f.
To passengers going to London, these steamers offer the advantage of economy, both in time and expense.
Specie delivered in London.
No passage secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
All letters and newspapers must pass through the Post-Office.
For freight or passage apply to W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway; WM. ISELIN, Agent, Havre; CROSKEY & CO., Agents, Southampton; LIVINGSTON, WELLS & CO., Paris.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:
The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.
These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.
Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $325. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk-heads.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, June 20....1857	Wednesday, June 24....1857
Saturday, July 4....1857	Wednesday, July 8....1857
Saturday, July 18....1857	Wednesday, July 22....1857
Saturday, Aug. 1....1857	Wednesday, Aug. 5....1857
Saturday, Aug. 15....1857	Wednesday, Aug. 19....1857
Saturday, Sept. 12....1857	Wednesday, Sept. 2....1857
Saturday, Sept. 26....1857	Wednesday, Sept. 30....1857
Saturday, Oct. 10....1857	Wednesday, Oct. 14....1857
Saturday, Oct. 24....1857	Wednesday, Oct. 28....1857
Saturday, Nov. 7....1857	Wednesday, Nov. 11....1857
Saturday, Nov. 21....1857	Wednesday, Nov. 25....1857
Saturday, Dec. 5....1857	Wednesday, Dec. 9....1857
	Wednesday, Dec. 23....1857

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$130
Second Cabin Passage....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$110
Second Cabin Passage....60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, Nov. 11.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 18.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 25.
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 2.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednesday, Dec. 9
AMERICA, Lott, leaves N. York Wednesday, Dec. 16
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves N. York Wednesday, Dec. 23
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UNITED STATES Mail steamship ADRIATIC, JAS. WEST, Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe, positively on SATURDAY, Nov. 21, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.
For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.
Passengers will please be on board at 11 o'clock A. M.
All letters must pass through the Post-Office; any others will be returned.
The ATLANTIC, Capt. O. ELDRIDGE, will succeed the ADRIATIC, and sail Dec. 5.
NOTICE.—The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments.
No expense has been spared to make the steamers of this line in all respects as good as new, and the thorough examination given them proves their mode of structure yet unequaled.
N. B.—Hereafter the regular built ships for this line will perform the entire service.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.—EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WILLIAM CUMMING, Commander; NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander; GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander. The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing these new and powerful steamers from New-York to Glasgow direct, as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM GLASGOW.
Glasgow, Wed'day, Nov. 25, 12 noon.	Edinburg, Dec. 2
Edinburg, Wed'y, Dec. 30, 12 noon.	Glasgow, Dec. 16

RATES OF PASSAGE:
First class, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. An experienced surgeon attached to each steamer. For freight or passage apply to JAMES RABBURN, Agent, No. 17 Broadway. New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

NOTICE.—THE STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK WILL not sail for Glasgow on the 16th December, as formerly advertised. JAMES RABBURN, Agent, No. 17 Broadway.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail Steamer FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mail and passengers, on SATURDAY, Dec. 12, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.
PRICE OF PASSAGE.
First Cabin....$130 | Second Cabin....$75
This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."
For freight or passage, apply to
WM. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Jan. 9.

GREAT REDUCTION ON FARE TO EUROPE.
First Cabin....$60 | Second Cabin....$30
In the first-class paddle-wheel steamship ARIEL, 2,000 tons, C. D. LUDLOW, Commander, and NORTH STAR, 2,500 tons, P. E. LEFEVRE, to sail from pier No. 3 North River, at noon precisely, carrying the United States Mails, viz.:

Leave New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton and New-York.	Havre and Southampton for New-York.
N. Star, [illegible]	Saturd'y, Nov. 28	Wede'day, Dec. 2.
Ariel, Sat'y, Nov. 28	Saturday, Dec. 26	Wede'day, Dec. 30.

These steamers touch at Havre. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For passage or freight apply to D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND.—THE United States Mail Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, will leave for the above places on SATURDAY, 21st inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed without delay by the great mail line to Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, &c. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; Petersburg and Richmond, $10; steerage half-price. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—The splendid steamship ALABAMA, Captain G. R. SCHENCK, will leave for Savannah on SATURDAY, Nov. 21, from Pier No. 4, N. R., at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely. Bills of lading signed only on board. For freight or passage, apply to SAM'L L. MITCHILL, No. 12 Broadway.
The steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will succeed the above and leave on SATURDAY, Nov. 28.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GIFTS. GIFTS. GIFTS.
GIFTS DOUBLE THE VALUE OF FORMER PRESENTS GIVEN AWAY,
AT
EVANS & CO.'S
GREAT ORIGINAL GIFT BOOKSTORE,
No. 677 Broadway.
SECURE YOUR HOLIDAY GIFTS WITHOUT COST.
With every book sold the purchaser receives one of the following
LIST OF PRESENTS.
Gold and silver watches; large double-case miniature lockets; gold, stone, onyx, turquoise, lava, mosaic, jet, florentine and plain gold brooches; bracelets, armlets.
Bosom pins, gold neck chains, sets of studs, and sleeve buttons, in variety; gold pens and pencils, silver pencils, gold pens, gents' heavy gold rings, ladies' finger rings, &c.
Having reduced our rates of small presents, we are enabled to promise satisfaction in EVERY INSTANCE.
Orders from the country executed with dispatch.
Catalogues sent free to any address upon application.
Address EVANS & CO.,
Principal Wholesale and Retail Store, No. 677 Broadway.
D. W. EVANS, J. H. PRESTON. } La Farge Buildings.

NEW INVENTION OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH without metal plate or clasps, and can be inserted without extracting any teeth or roots. The teeth are three-fourths lighter than the porcelain. Dr. S. B. SIGESMOND has now the best certificates of the first citizens. Come and see, No. 61 Bleecker-st., New-York.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.
The original and genuine article. This celebrated extract will speedily purify the blood, equalize the circulation, improve the appetite, impart tone and vigor to the system, and gradually, but surely, extirpate disease. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York. Sold also by druggists generally.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU —HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Gravel.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Bladder.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Kidneys.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Dropsy.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of "Buchu," for general weakness.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from excesses.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from exposure.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from imprudence.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Secret and Delicate diseases.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is taken by male and female.

NOT TO THE AFFLICTED.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU.
For nervous and debilitated sufferers, and removes all the symptoms, viz.: Loss of power, loss of memory, general weakness, dimness of vision, languor and universal lassitude of the muscular system, temporary suffusion, loss of sight, inability, &c.
If these symptoms are allowed to go on, (which this medicine invariably removes,) soon follow fatuity and epileptic fits. Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases—Insanity and Consumption?
The records of Insane Asylums, and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness of the truth of this assertion.
With woful measures, wan Despair,
Low sullen sounds his grief beguiled.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU gives
Health and vigor to the frame,
And bloom to the pallid cheek.
If you are suffering with any of the above distressing ailments, procure the remedy at once.
Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character open to the inspection of all.
Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any address.
Address letters H. T. HELMBOLD, No. 52 South 10th-st., Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia.
Agents: BARNES & PARK, Broadway; F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st.; C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, New-York; and of all druggists and dealers throughout the United States, Canada and the British Provinces.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—Ask for HELMBOLD'S. Take no other.
Cures guaranteed.

PROTECTION AGAINST COUNTERFEITS.—The currency ought to be so constructed as to render it impossible that spurious fabrications should be palmed upon the public. Of how much more importance are the health and life of the community; hence the necessity of guarding against base imitations of popular remedies, well known to effect the object they are intended for. Impelled by these motives, Dr. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., New-York, deems it absolutely necessary that it shall be thus publicly set forth, that he is the only individual especially appointed by the Patentees of the TARRAMAR in London, Paris and Vienna, to establish their renowned remedies throughout America. He is regularly in correspondence with them, and therefore made acquainted, as fast as steam can waft the information across the Atlantic, with every important discovery in the healing art.
None are genuine unless the engraving of the Seals of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Vienna are fixed upon each wrapper, and around each case.
Observe that the genuine TARRAMAR, Nos. 1, 2, 3, are of that nature that it is impossible to render them at a lower price than $3, $9 and $27.
They can only be obtained, wholesale and retail, from Dr. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., New-York, and from the following authorized agents:
Charles H. Ring, Broadway, New-York; W. B. Zieber, Philadelphia; W. V. Page, Boston; Seth S. Hance, Baltimore; A. B. Hill & Co., Newark; W. B. Dyer, Bridgeport; W. W. Prescott, New Haven; Sterne & Nichols, New London; Talcott & Fuller, Hartford; G. B. Reynolds, Springfield; M. B. Green & Co., Worcester; C. Hazard, Providence; Ed. Bush, Lowell; J. G. Wadleigh, Lawrence, Mass.; Ed. Dana, Jun., Portland, Me.; E. H. Rollins, Concord, Ms., and from no other establishment until further notice.
Mr. BARROW will not be responsible, after this public notice, if any injurious effects should arise from taking dangerous and base imitations.

DR. WATSON HAS FOR A LONG SERIES of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. WATSON is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning until 9 at night, at his residence, No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway. The consulting rooms are separate.
WM. WATSON, M. D.,
Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.
Doctor WATSON'S new work, THE CAUSE AND CURE, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of the venereal disease in its different forms—Spermatorrhœa, the result of early indiscretion, excess, or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known, it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary; allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer, it is equally remarkable; assimilating with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 208 Fulton-st., New-York. DR. MAGNIN.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., Surgeon-Specialist, pupil of Ricord, of Paris, (who is the first living surgeon for diseases, &c., of the sexual system,) and of Professors CARNOCHAN and MOTT, of this City, may be consulted in English or French, personally or by letter, at his office, No. 61 Bleecker-st., half a square east of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 5 to 9 o'clock in the evening.
RICORD'S PRACTICE includes all genito-urinary diseases, in either sex, and especially the various forms of Syphilis.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CAN BE HAD at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., and no where else; all others are malicious counterfeits of this, the most valuable discovery of medical science, it being the only thing on earth that will really cure and root out of the human system the rank and poisonous virus of the venereal disease. $1 per vial. Beware of a handbill stating Dr. HUNTER has removed. It's a deception.

DR. MORTON'S INJECTION FOR GONORRHŒA AND GLEET.—This remedy performs a safe and speedy cure without the use of internal medicines. Those desiring such may purchase this with every confidence, and will find it all that is represented. Price $1. Sold at RING'S, No. 192 Broadway, No. 374 Grand-st., and 362 Hudson-st.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—Offices No. 754 Broadway, corner 10th-st. Cases of recent disease quickly and radically cured. In stricture, gleet, debility, gravel, &c., and especially where the patient has suffered from a certain class of people, his services will be best appreciated. Hours from 9 till 1, and after 6 o'clock in the evening.

SUFFERERS FROM SEMINAL EMISSIONS and Female Sexual Weakness, who covet health, inclose two stamps, and address WM. J. S. C. ADAMS, Box No. 136 Charlestown, Mass.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF CORNING & CO. WILL be continued hereafter only for the purpose of liquidation.
New-York, Oct. 26, 1857.
COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day entered into copartnership under the name of BENEDICT & CO., for the transaction of an Exchange and Collection business, and for the purchase and sale of Stocks and Bonds on Commission.
By mutual arrangement, the business and good-will of the firm of CORNING & CO. have been relinquished to us, and for the present we will retain the offices occupied by them at No. 36 Wall-st.
(Signed.) E. CORNELIUS BENEDICT, EDWARD F. KOHLY.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTnership of J. H. PRENTICE & CO. is dissolved from this date, by mutual consent. JOHN H. PRENTICE will liquidate the copartnership affairs, having full authority for that purpose.—New-York, Nov. 17, 1857.
JOHN H. PRENTICE, JAMES H. PRENTICE,
WILLIAM H. AMES, HENRY MOLTEN.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

GREAT REDUCTION.
WATCHES AND JEWELRY
AT GREAT BARGAINS FOR CASH.
The subscriber is now selling his stock of
WATCHES AND JEWELRY
At a great REDUCTION in PRICES, being fully 30 per cent. below the usual retail prices.

Gold English Patent Levers, full jeweled, for gentlemen	$60,	usual price $85
Gold English Patent Levers, full jeweled, for gentlemen	$50,	usual price $75
Beautiful Gold Detached Levers, in very rich cases	$45,	usual price $70
Beautiful Gold Detached Levers, in very rich cases	$40,	usual price $60
Beautiful Gold Detached Levers, in very rich cases	$30,	usual price $50
Beautiful Gold Detached Levers, in very rich cases	$25,	usual price $35
Beautiful Gold Lepine Watches, 4 holes jeweled	$20,	usual price $30
Silver English Patent Levers	$20,	usual price $30
Silver English Patent Levers	$20,	usual price $25

WATCHES EXCHANGED.
GEO. C. ALLEN,
Importer of Watches and Jewelry, Wholesale and Retail, No. 11 Wall-st., 2d floor, near Broadway.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, Wholesale and Retail,
At prices from $25 and upward.
WARREN WARD,
No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 28,)
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled, solid oak and grained chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of these cheap and fashionable styles of Bedroom Furniture, will find an extensive assortment at H. F. FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 365 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st., New-York.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—DAVID H. TALMAGE against PETER GILLIGAN, James Bolton and Sarah his wife, Milo M. Parish, Wm. R. Stafford, James Rynd, Marrek J. Parish, Abijah H. Clark, Bank of Pawling, James Burns, Wm. Welsh, Thomas S. Purdy, George H. Ross, Ebenezer A. Preston and Albert J. Akin, Executors of Ebenezer Preston, deceased, Ebenezer A. Preston and Egbert Sheldon.—Summons for Relief—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester, at the town of White Plains, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 9 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Aug. 12, 1857.
ANDERSON & WYATT, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Suit 2.—The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester on the 13th day of August, 1857.
ANDERSON & WYATT, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
o8-law6wS* No. 9 Nassau-st.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—DAVID H. TALMAGE against PETER GILLIGAN, James Bolton and Sarah his wife, Milo M. Parish, William R. Stafford, James Rynd, Marrek J. Parish, Abijah H. Clark, Bank of Pawling, James Burns, William Welsh, Thos. S. Purdy, George H. Ross, Ebenezer A. Preston and Albert J. Akin, Executors of Ebenezer Preston, deceased, Ebenezer A. Preston and Egbert Sheldon.—Summons for Relief—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the county of Westchester, at the town of White Plains, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 9 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Aug. 12, 1857.
ANDERSON & WYATT, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Suit 1.—The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester on the 13th day of August, 1857. ANDERSON & WYATT, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 9 Nassau-street.
o8-law6wS*

SUPREME COURT—THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC against BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 39 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of sixteen thousand one hundred and twenty-six dollars and eighty-six cents, with interest from 2nd day of October, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Nov. 18, 1857.
CHAPMAN & HITCHCOCK, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 39 Wall-street.
The complaint in the above action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 20th day of November, 1857.—New-York, Nov. 1, 1857. CHAPMAN & HITCHCOCK,
n21-law6wS* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—DAVID LINES against JOSEPH ALSTON and WILLIAM ALGERNON ALSTON, Jr.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To JOSEPH ALSTON and WILLIAM ALGERNON ALSTON, Jr.:—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 41 Wall-st., Jauncey Court, City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Oct. 12, 1857. ALEX. HAMILTON, Jr., Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 41 Wall-st., Jauncey Court, New-York.
N. B.—The summons and complaint in the above entitled action were filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, the 14th day of October, 1857.
o31-law6wS* ALEX. HAMILTON, Jr.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM E. WEED, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to LEWIS B. BROWN, No. 31 Chambers-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of November next.—Dated New-York, May 22, 1857.
LEWIS B. BROWN, WM. SMITH BROWN, } Executors.
my23-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE STEERS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of LAWRENCE WATERBURY, No. 223 Front-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 10, 1857.
LAWRENCE WATERBURY, Administrator.
MARY STEERS, Administratrix.
jy11-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HORATIO MOTT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the residence of John R. Marsh, No. 63 Pine-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of March next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 18, 1857.
JOHN R. MARSH, STEWART E. CLARK, } Executors.
s19-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD TUNIS, late of the City of New-York, Clerk, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his store, No. 185 Washington-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of December next.—Dated New-York, June 5, 1857. WM. E. TUNIS, Administrator.
je6-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN WILSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of GEORGE B. OVER, No. — Third-avenue, between Eighty-sixth and Eighty-seventh streets, in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 24, 1857.
GEORGE B. OVER, LEVI HART, } Executors.
o26-law6mS*

INSURANCE.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.
No. 31 Pine-st. (Great Western Buildings.)
CASH CAPITAL, $200,000.
This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire, on as favorable terms as similar institutions in this City.
DIRECTORS:

Joseph Walker,	Joseph Lawrence,	Edward Haight,
Wm. P. Mott,	Jas. G. Garner,	Saml. C. Paxson,
John Halsey,	Richard P. Bruff,	Wm. Birdsall, Jr.,
Edward Wood,	L. B. Wyman,	Wm. H. Hussey,
Robert L. Case,	Edward Willets,	D. Cromwell, Jr.,
Wm. Dennistoun,	F. J. Donnell,	Chas. E. Parker,
Edward Merritt,	John R. Willis,	John D. Warren,
Henry Barrow,	Smith Lawrence,	Edward Cromwell,
Geo. B. Grinnell,	John Allen,	Matthew Mitchell,
B. M. Whitlock,	B. Lind. Murray,	Wm. A. Butler,
Geo. H. Bayer,	E. W. Corlies,	J. T. Valentine,
Charles Ely.	Wm. M. Abbott,	David E. Keeler.

JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOMAS W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

BRITISH COMMERCIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
$5,000,000 ACCUMULATED CAPITAL.
No. 65 Wall-st.
This Company has been 37 years in successful operation, and has paid to the families of the insured $4,400,000.
No extra charge for crossing the Atlantic.
California and Southern risks taken.
Last bonus to policy-holders was 30 per cent.
Application may be made by mail.
Insurance can be made, payable on the party's reaching the age of 50 or 60.
GEO. M. KNEVITT, Actuary.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

GREAT BARGAINS IN PIANOS.
BEST CIRCULAR SCALE PIANOS,
With or without iron-frame, AT COST FOR CASH, to suit the times. Decided bargains at
J. & C. FISCHER'S, No. 335 Broadway.

HAVING JUST BOUGHT FOR CASH, AT "Panic" prices, a large lot of new and second-hand pianos, I am selling them at prices before unheard of. Now is the time to buy for cash. Pianos to let. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, corner Grand-st., Marble Building.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD Acceptances maturing before Dec. 1, 1857, taken in exchange for Pianos. Those superb instruments of A. W. LADD & Co., and a great variety of other makers, for sale at great bargains. Pianos to rent, very cheap, at JUDSON & HUNGER'S, No. 722 Broadway.

RAVEN, BACON & CO. (SUCCESSORS TO Raven & Bacon) piano-forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, manufactured by [illegible], warranted in every respect.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most valuable improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

CHICKERING & SONS' PIANO-FORTES—Including the various styles manufactured by this celebrated establishment; also, a large variety of second-hand Pianos, for sale at very reduced prices, at No. 694 Broadway. H. WATERS.

HAINES BROTHERS' PIANOS, NEW AND second-hand, to let or for sale, on installments, at their manufactory, Nos. 330, 332 and 334 2d-av., corner of 21st-st., New-York, by J. M. PELTON.

LAND WARRANTS.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED
BY TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
NO. 73 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
Orders promptly supplied. Warrants always on hand.

U. S. PASSPORTS—INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELERS—Issued through E. E. BOWEN, Notary Public, and Commissioner of all the States, No. 131 Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Bounty Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured.

THE LATE MURDERS.

(Continued from First Page.)

[illegible] rambling story about being sick, taking medicine, having weak eyes and not being able to discern with one eye when the other was closed; his effort evidently being to exculpate himself. The Coroner took the candle and made a close examination of the young man's eyes, and declared he could see nothing the matter with them. The Coroner questioned him sharply as to what he saw on the night of the murder, and as to his statement in the lager-bier shop in William-street. Corrigall said he was in William-street, and was standing on the opposite side of the street from Vincent's store, eating some crullers; the doors of Mr. Vincent's store were closed, but he saw through the glass some persons sitting down at a table with Mr. Vincent drinking. One of the men he recognized as a person he had seen in there the Sunday night previous; the others were sitting so he could not see their faces, but (falling back on his weak eyes again) he could not positively identify him; he could see distinctly enough across the street and through the glass doors to identify a person. The prisoners were here brought in, and he was requested to look and see if he recognized among them the person he saw in the store, but he could not recognize any one. He was then questioned as to what he told in the lager-bier saloon; he denied saying that he saw the whole affair, or that he would know them a hundred years.

The Coroner and Jury were so dissatisfied with this witness that they thought he ought to be detained, and an order was given for his commitment. The Coroner afterwards so modified the order that he might go at liberty upon procuring $1,000 bail, which he afterwards increased to $2,000. He directed the officer to produce the witness at nine o'clock this morning.

Towards the close of the proceedings the coroner took umbrage at some remark of a Herald reporter, and sharply reprimanded him, taking occasion to berate the press of this city for not seconding his strenuous efforts for the detection of crime. He declared his intention of keeping the reporters out of his office, and gave an order not to admit them without an order from him. The reporter, however, gave him to understand that he should come there and take his seat notwithstanding the ukase. Then, said his honor, I shall take the liberty to put you out. Nothing serious, however, is expected to rise from this little blow-up.

Adjourned to 9 o'clock this morning.

Mr. Joseph Walker, brewer, of Bushwick, brother-in-law of Francis Vincent, Jr., came in and stated that said Francis Vincent, Jr., was at his house in Bushwick at 5 o'clock of the afternoon of the murder; he also took supper and spent the evening at his house, and that they retired to bed about 10 o'clock. The house is about three miles from the ferry, being at the cross roads. That at a little after 2 o'clock in the morning three persons came to his house from the City, and brought the news of the murder of Mr. Vincent. Mr. Walker, on hearing the persons outside, waked young Mr. Vincent, and he was near him at the time he opened the door. The first question the persons asked was if Francis was there, and he answered that he was. He then was told of the murder, and afterwards communicated it to Francis. The object of this statement was to remove the unjust imputations cast upon young Mr. Vincent in connection with his father's murder.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION.

Dr. Alexander B. Mott Assaulted with Clubs and Pistols—He Shoots one of his Assailants.

Dr. Alexander B. Mott was assaulted at the corner of Second-avenue and Seventh-street, yesterday morning, between 12 and 1 o'clock, by two ruffians, one of whom attacked him at first with an iron bar. The Doctor drew a revolver and shot one of them. At the same moment a pistol ball passed through the Doctor's hat, fired by one of his assailants. They succeeded in making their escape. The following is

CAPTAIN HART'S RETURN.

As Dr. A. B. Mott was returning home from a professional call, between the hours of 12 and 1 A. M., he was assailed by two young men, at the corner of Seventh-street and Second-avenue. Annexed is an account written by himself, to which we will add that strong hopes are entertained of bringing the whole matter to light, as the desperado has already been traced a long way by his blood. In this case we may say that, in our opinion, this deadly assault may very likely have come from the confederates of a desperate burglar in this Ward, who is now in prison, whose arrest Dr. Mott contributed to bring about, and this may be in revenge for the same. This we throw out merely as an opinion. The gallant doctor gave them a warm reception.

DR. MOTT'S ACCOUNT.

Dr. Alexander B. Mott, residing at No. 290 Tenth-street, in the Seventeenth Ward, while returning from a sick call between 12 and 1 o'clock, and passing up the Second-avenue, was assaulted by two men on the corner of Seventh-street. He was struck on the back of the head with a small iron bar, at the same time was seized by the collar of his cloak, which became loosened by the button giving way. The Doctor turned immediately upon the robbers and drew a revolver, which he fired at the same time that one of the assailants fired at him. The ball from the man's pistol went through the Doctor's hat just clearing his head. The Doctor supposes that he shot one of the men either in the right arm or side, as he seized him with the other hand, which was covered with blood when he came to the Station-house. He held on to the man until he received a blow in the neck with a piece of iron, which threw him off his balance, when the tallest of the two men dragged the other away. An alarm was given, which the Police officer on the beat responded to immediately, but the men had made their escape through the Second-avenue by the time the officer got up to the Doctor. They both gave chase down to Fifth-street, and then went to the Station, from where the officers immediately went in search. No clue to the perpetrators as yet, but one of them will be easily recognized, as he has a wound on the right side, and it is to be hoped that any person called to attend such a wound, will report it immediately. Dr. Mott is a witness in the case of James Beglan, whose trial for burglary was to have taken place yesterday morning. It is supposed that the friends of Beglan were connected with the attack upon the Doctor. The Police have traced the assassin by his blood a long distance—how far, and in what direction, we refrain from stating, at the request of Capt. Hart, lest the ends of justice should be defeated by our doing so.

The Woodman Case.

A CARD FROM GARDNER FURNISS.

The publication of Mr. Woodman's card has furnished an appropriate occasion for a statement to the public on my part which I have long desired to make, in order that I might refute the innumerable calumnies that have been promulgated in reference to the so-called "New-York Hotel Scandal." My acquaintance with Mrs. Woodman began in Paris, in October, 1854. My constant visits and attentions to her prior to the 15th of August last had always been [illegible] by, but seemingly agreeable to Mr. W. After an absence of about a year, Mr. W. returned to Paris on the 23d of July, 1855, and during his stay I was always a welcome guest at his apartments, and was constantly invited by him to join his family in the visits, excursions and amusements which make up the ordinary life of strangers in that gay capital. They left Paris for the United States on the 26th of August. I sailed from Southampton on my return to America on the 12th of the following month, consequently could not possibly have managed, as stated in the Tribune, October 7, "to entrap Mrs. W. into a correspondence which put into my hands a series of letters compromising her." On my return to New-York, in October, 1855, the relations between Mr. and Mrs. W. and myself continued; there was no secrecy about them, for none was required. In November, 1855, the Woodmans left New-York for the South. In January, 1856, I went to New-Orleans, and remained until May; while there I lodged in the same hotel, sat next them at table, was a constant visitor in their apartments, with the full knowledge and consent of Mr. W. And so far from ever having the slightest cause to imagine my relations to his family objectionable to him, I had every reason to suppose quite the contrary. In August, Mr. and Mrs. W. came North—I visited them, as before, and accompanied them by invitation to Newport—that year Mr. and Mrs. Woodman went South, in October. I joined them in New-Orleans, in February, 1857, and remained until April, as usual, at the same hotel. On the 31st of May last, having occasion to visit Washington, on my way there, I stopped in Philadelphia, at the Girard House, where Mr. and Mrs. Woodman had been staying. I called upon Mrs. W. then, as well as upon my way back from Washington to New-York. On 15th August last I visited Mrs. W. at the New-York Hotel, and was received most kindly. There were two other persons in Mrs. W.'s rooms at the time, Mr. W.'s nephew and another, both of whom soon left. In about an hour and a half after their departure some one knocked at Mrs. W.'s parlor door, and upon it being opened Mr. W. rushed in, handled Mrs. Woodman very roughly, so much so that she screamed, and with knife and revolver in hand, swore [illegible] either Mrs. W. or myself. [illegible] I moved Mr. W. aside, as he says, and left without being shot or even shot at. As soon as practicable Mr. W. followed me, but as there were as yet no spectators, he has only to blame himself and his foolish publications for the scandal which ensued. Leaving the hotel I returned to my home, from which, by the by, (notwithstanding all that has been said to the contrary,) I have not been absent an entire day since. I expected, of course, to hear from Mr. W., but was disappointed.

On the 19th of August, Mr. Woodman, accompanied by Mr. C. L. Thomas, (Mrs. W.'s brother,) left town for Philadelphia, the former to ransack Mrs. W.'s trunks and appropriate their contents, even to her clothing, which had been left in Philadelphia—the latter gentleman to escort some ladies on to Virginia. Upon Mr. W.'s return to this City, he requested a gentleman in whom he thought proper to confide, without having had any previous acquaintance with him, to call on me and endeavor to persuade me to give up Mrs. W.'s letters. Mr. Woodman stated to this gentleman that Mr. C. L. Thomas suspected something was wrong before going away, but that he (Mr. W.) had allowed Mr. Thomas to leave town without informing him of what had occurred. In the course of the day, the gentleman with whom Mr. W. had conferred, called upon me, conveyed Mr. W.'s wishes, and was authorized by me to state that no letters from Mrs. W. to me were in existence. My reason for saying so was, that Mr W., as I was informed from the same source, wished the letters to aid him in obtaining a divorce. On the 21st and 22d of August I received two notes from Mrs. Woodman, stating that she was closely confined, and that it would be impossible to describe Mr. W.'s unkindness and cruelty to her, and informing me that Mr. W. was willing to unite with her in proceedings for a divorce if I would marry her. I answered both these notes immediately, offering to do everything asked. Soon after this I was told, by the gentleman already alluded to, that Mr. W. knew of these two last notes being written to me by Mrs. W., and thus perceiving the object he had in view in favoring the plan suggested in them, I readily understood why my answers never reached Mrs. W.'s hands. The affidavit attributed to Mrs. Woodman, recently published, was gotten up on the 1st September, while Mr. Woodman was constantly with Mrs. W., at No. 150 East Eighteenth-street, driving out with her, and so forth. On the 4th of September Mr. Woodman called on a near relative of mine, gave him a full history of the New-York Hotel affair, and left the famous affidavit with him to read. Mr. Woodman called again on the 7th to procure it, and after a long conversation, in which the whole subject was talked over, left, expressing himself very much gratified with the interview. He offered to destroy the "affidavit" if Mrs. W.'s letters were given up to him, and was again given to understand that the letters were no longer in existence. Agreeably with his request he was then tendered by my relative an interview with me, which Mr. W. declined, unless it could take place in the presence of a third party, apprehending, as he said, a difficulty. I may as well state here that Mr. Woodman and myself met frequently in the City subsequent to the rencontre at the New-York Hotel, and that he has occasion to remember what passed at our last meeting, which took place at the entrance of the St. Nicholas Hotel on the 6th of October, the day he finally left for the South. The following day, the 7th, a false and scandalous article, emanating from Woodman, furnished from the office of the *Courrier des Etats Unis*, appeared in the *Tribune*, from which the following is an extract: "No one will be astonished to learn that she who has been the victim should be to-day in a house where health and afflicted reason are cared for together." On the 23d of October I received Mrs. Woodman's first letter from the Flushing mad-house, imploring me to rescue her from the tender mercies of Sanford Hall. My answer appeared in the *Herald* of the 25th:

"Madeline: I did answer your two letters. I will be in the main street, in a carriage, on Monday, 26th, and Tuesday, 27th, from 12 until 2 o'clock. Meet me prepared."

—As requested by Mrs. W., in the "Personal" advertising column. On the 27th, I communicated with Mrs. W. again through the *Herald*:

"Madeline: I was prevented from keeping my appointment yesterday by the weather. Meet me to-day, or the first fair day, between the hours of 11 and 2. Cheer up."

—And at her request went to Flushing; but she was unable to get out, owing, I presume, to the well-paid vigilance of the keepers. The third advertisement appeared in the *Herald* of the 28th:

"Madeline: I was over yesterday, and will be on the Avenue again to-day, (28th,) rain or shine, from 11 o'clock until 2, after which, if unsuccessful, rely implicitly on me, and I will take the only means left to carry out your wish."

—and after waiting for Mrs. W. from the time appointed until 2 o'clock—no other means being left, I requested Mr. Edmund Hearne to serve the writ of *habeas corpus* on her behalf. Before going to Flushing, such arrangements were made by me as would have enabled Mrs. Woodman to proceed on her way home to her parents on that very day, with a female attendant, and under circumstances precluding the possibility of my being alone with her for an instant.

I have here given as briefly as possible a truthful narrative of the origin, progress and termination of my intercourse with the Woodmans. That it was characterized by much that was imprudent is only to confess what is obvious to every one; but it must be equally apparent that I was allowed by Mr. W. to believe that my attitude was not misunderstood by him. He was a man of business—thought of nothing else—cared for nothing else. His wife was gay, young, and fond of society. All day and half the night he spent in his store; without children, she was lonesome in her drawing-room, and he encouraged me to suppose, as I always believed, that it was entirely agreeable to him that I should pass a great deal of my time in the society of his wife—thus enabling him to devote himself entirely to his affairs, and yet spare his wife the *ennui* of a cheerless home. This is, no doubt, all very wrong, and so far as it is so, I am willing to bear without a murmur the censure of the world. And this is the extent of my offence, down to the *dénouement* at the New-York Hotel. But Mr. Woodman's lawyer and friends have since endeavored to prejudice me in the estimation of society, by a series of false accusations as destitute of truth as they are offensive. If Mr. Woodman had taken my life on the eventful day in August, everybody would have said it was justly forfeited to him; but he has chosen rather to act the part of a poltroon, aiming epithets at me instead of bullets, disgracing himself as well as his wife, and wounding the feelings of her kindred as well as my own, by the shameless invention of a fabricated "affidavit." This so-called "affidavit," as was proved in Court, was never read to Mrs. Woodman; it appeared by the testimony, that she did not know its infamous contents, and that not a word of it was even written or dictated by her. The garbled passages passed off as extracts from my letters to her are substantially forgeries, because they consist of detached lines and phrases, so distorted as to have an apparent signification wholly different from the real meaning, as would have been palpable to every one if the whole context had been given. Woodman confesses in his "card" that at the very time Mrs. Woodman's signature was obtained to the affidavit, "she indulged in such free use of laudanum as to be quite incapable of realizing her condition." This I cannot doubt, as he ought to be familiar with the use of drugs, and considering the end he had in view, he surely did not allow her then to suffer from the want of them.

His statement in the *Courrier des Etats Unis*, predicated upon this same affidavit, declares she was then bereft of her own reason; her letters written at the same time, and now in my possession, implore me to seek for her some honorable protection from cruelties which she endures, but shrinks from the effort to describe. Plied by promises of pardon, which were afterwards broken—terrified by threats of vengeance, which were more than fulfilled—dogged night and day by an attorney whom a fee converted into an accomplice, (see Pritchard's testimony)—a signature to this paper was at length extracted from a sobbing, heart-broken woman, and then she was abandoned by her inquisitors and sent to a madhouse. And yet Mr. Woodman, in his tenderness, plaintively asks—"What else could I have done?" This paper, thus obtained, even Judge Roosevelt would not receive in evidence, although he did not hesitate to pursue a line of judicial conduct with regard to a writ of *habeas corpus*, which only the pen of a Junius can characterize, and for which no example can be found except in the derelictions imputed by Junius to Mansfield. Yet upon such testimony, pronounced worthless by a hostile court, I am arraigned by the press and, without a hearing, pronounced guilty of conduct only to be looked for among the basest and meanest of mankind.

Next I am blamed for my well-meant efforts to effect the release of Mrs. Woodman from her imprisonment at Sanford Hall. She appealed to me to rescue her from a loathsome custody. She described her wretchedness in language to which no one could remain insensible. She implored me to aid her to return to her parents. I did so. I took no steps in the matter except in compliance with her request. The application to the court for her release was not made until persuasion and stratagem had proved equally unavailing to restore her to liberty. Once more to use the language of Mr. Woodman in his card, "what else could I have done?"

It has been said by many that the writ of *habeas corpus* should have been applied for in the name of some other person. I would have preferred it myself; but how could it have been shown that the proceeding was undertaken at Mrs. Woodman's request? This object was strenuously urged, and had to be met by proof; and yet all communication with Mrs. W. was impossible, except through the advertising columns of the *Herald*.

Again, I am blamed for allowing the letters to be read which Mrs. W. addressed to me from Sanford Hall, in regard to her captivity there. I confess that it was with the deepest reluctance I did so; but the necessity was forced upon me by Mr. W.'s lawyer, who demanded proof that the proceedings for her release were undertaken at her request, and in this they were upheld by the Court. I was then forced to choose between abandoning the lady to her fate or resorting to her letters for such evidence—nowhere else to be had—as would secure her a hearing from a most reluctant Court. I authorized extracts from them to be used for this purpose and no other. But the lawyers of Mr. W. denied that the letters came from Mrs. Woodman, and demanded that they should be read in full, every word. To this, also, I was forced by the Court to yield, and so the letters were made public. And if any more proof were wanting of the absurd inventions of the oft-mentioned affidavit, it is to be found in these letters, written subsequently by Mrs. Woodman. Is it possible—can it be conceived—that any woman, even a Borgia, could, with a knowledge of its infamous accusations, sign the affidavit of Sept. 1, and in the very next month address the same person in terms of confidence, esteem and supplication? The supposition is, indeed, monstrous, when it is remembered that the affidavit was preceded by similar letters on the 21st and 22d of August.

If the space accorded to me would permit I could multiply reasons and accumulate facts almost without number, to show the injustice which has been done me by recent publications in regard to this unfortunate affair, whilst complete silence has been imposed upon me until the appearance of Mr. Woodman's card, for reasons which all will appreciate. It will not be long, however, before the whole truth will be given to the public, under the sanction of a judicial investigation. For the complete vindication of Mrs. Woodman and for my own exoneration, I am content to wait until then. For the present it will suffice for me to show, as I have shown,

First—That Mr. W. knew all about my relations with his family during the three years they continued, and never saw fit to object to them until it suited him to precipitate a scene at the hotel, in order to get rid of a wife whom he had long taken pains to alienate.

Second—That my efforts to obtain her release from Sanford Hall, where he had sent her "for revenge," as he declared, were made at her urgent and repeated requests, and that her sole wish and fixed purpose was to go to her father's house. (Mr. Woodman would make people believe that his wife "refused," in the early part of September, to go home with her brother, and yet that she freely consented to be immured in a private madhouse, two thousand miles away from her kindred.)

Third—That the use of her letters was forced upon me for her own sake, and was unavoidable.

Fourth—That the statements put forth by Mr. Woodman as emanating from his wife, under the solemn form of an affidavit, is a base fraud upon the public, a calumny upon me, degrading only those—the malignant client and the convenient attorney—who procured it to be published.

Mr. Woodman's "Card" terminates like a piece of fireworks—in a sentence full of gunpowder. He intimates that if his "aim had been more successful in New-York," something dreadful might have happened. If, as I suppose, this Bob Acres intended to make the good people of New-Orleans believe that he fired a pistol at me, I can only assure my friends there that it must have been an air-gun, for nobody heard the report here; and it will provoke a smile in New-York, where it is well known Mr. Woodman had so many opportunities to do something desperate, to read his belligerent bulletin, written in the safe obscurity of a shop at the other end of the continent.

GARDNER FURNISS.

New-York, Nov. 16, 1857.

THE PETITION OF OLIVER O. WOODMAN FOR A DIVORCE.

From the New-Orleans Delta, Nov. 13.

Oliver O. Woodman vs. Caroline Thomas.—*Second District Court, Judge T. H. Morgan.*—Petition. To the Honorable the Judge of the Second District Court of New-Orleans, La.:

The petition of Oliver O. Woodman, a citizen of the State of Mississippi, who has resided, since the year 1852, and who continues to reside now, for six or eight months of each year, in the city of New-Orleans, Louisiana, conducting the business of a wholesale druggist in said city and elsewhere, respectfully represents to your Honor: That on the 8th day of January, A. D. 1847, he was lawfully married, in the County of Hinds, State of Mississippi, to Caroline Thomas, his present wife, and defendant in this suit. That, after their said marriage, your petitioner and his said wife resided at Vicksburg, Mississippi, permanently, until the year 1852, when your petitioner brought his said wife with him to New-Orleans, where she lived with him, except when absent, as hereinafter particularly stated. In July, 1854, your petitioner, having been persuaded by his wife that she had been suffering for several years with a complication of diseases peculiar to females, took her to Paris, France; and in November of that year, being compelled by the demands of business to return to America, he left his said wife in Paris in charge of a respectable family well known to your petitioner, and of the most skillful physicians in said city, and provided with ample means of procuring every luxury and comfort necessary to an invalid, and suitable to her rank and condition. After petitioner left Paris, his said wife became acquainted with one Gardner Furness, of New-York, with whose mother and sister your petitioner and his wife had been acquainted in America. During the stay of his said wife in Paris (as petitioner has recently ascertained,) said Furness succeeded, by a train of vile artifices, in winning the confidence and affections of his said wife, and secretly drawing her into such intimacies as placed her forever afterwards in his power. In September, 1855, your petitioner (having returned to Paris, and being unsuspicious of what had occurred, as above related,) brought back his said wife to America, and soon afterward said Furness returned to New-York, where your petitioner's wife then was, and in January, 1856, he followed her to New-Orleans, to which city she had a short time previously returned, and remained in the said city until the following May. That during the Winter of 1856-7 said Furness again came to New-Orleans, and remained at the St. Charles Hotel, in said city, for several months, your petitioner and his said wife being then at the same hotel. That in the Summer of 1857, your petitioner took his said wife to Philadelphia, where she remained from the last of May, at the house of a relative, part of the time, and at the hotel the remaining part, under the charge and medical treatment of a physician. That in July she went to Boston, where, and in the neighborhood of which, she remained alternately at hotels and with relatives, until the middle of August, when she went to New-York, and put up at the New-York Hotel, kept by Mr. Cranston, expecting, as she alleged, to meet your petitioner there. In the mean time your petitioner had, just before his departure from New-Orleans, discovered, for the first time, strong evidence of his wife's criminal intercourse with said Furness, and hurrying on to New-York, reached that city about the same time his said wife did, and so secretly as to detect the said Caroline and said Furness in a condition which admitted no doubt whatever of her guilt; and this discovery was followed up by disclosures which proved incontestibly that their criminal intercourse had lasted several years. Your petitioner therefore avers and charges, that at the various times and places above set forth, and especially at Paris, New-York, Boston and New-Orleans, his said wife Caroline carried on habitual criminal intercourse with, and committed adultery with the said Furness. Your petitioner further avers, that ever since his intermarriage with the said Caroline he has loved, cherished and protected her, and supplied all her demands lavishly; although her love of fashion, dress and display was inordinate, and occasioned your petitioner great inconvenience and unhappiness, and rendered her wholly unfit for domestic life; but that her ill-health, real or supposed, not only prevented any restraint upon her inclination, but forbade all suspicion of her want of fidelity to him or of adultery with another. That upon the discovery of her guilt, your petitioner took charge of her, and has placed her at his own expense among friends who will provide for her wants and prevent any future intercourse, (so long as she continues to be the the wife of your petitioner,) with said Furness. But your petitioner states that, except for the aforesaid purpose, and the further purpose of investigating the history of her disgrace, he has had no intercourse with her since the discovery aforesaid. Your petitioner further states, that he can no longer submit to married relation between him and his said wife, and is desirous of obtaining, as soon as the law will allow, a divorce *a vinculo matrimonii*, from the said Caroline. Your petitioner further states that his property was acquired chiefly before his marriage with said Caroline, or before the Summer of 1852, and while your petitioner lived permanently in Mississippi, where by law there is no community of property between man and wife. That since the summer of 1852 the extravagance of his said wife on her own account and that of said Furness has so nearly absorbed the net profits of his business, as well as the revenue of his estate, as to have prevented any accumulations of acquests and gains; but that, nevertheless, he considers it to be his duty, there being no issue of their said marriage, to make such provision for her future maintenance, voluntarily, and of his own free, untrammeled will, as will support her comfortably, to be continued so long as this petitioner shall deem it necessary, and no longer, it being his sincere desire to save her alike from the temptations of poverty and to keep her out of that circle of fashion and pleasure by which she has been already corrupted.

In view of the premises your petitioner prays your Honor to order a citation to issue, commanding the said Caroline Thomas, wife of O. O. Woodman, to appear within the legal delay and answer this petition; and that, after due proceedings had, your Honor will adjudge and decree that your petitioner and the said Caroline be and remain perpetually divorced *a vinculo matrimonii*, and placed in the same condition, as respects each other, as if their said marriage never had happened; and for general relief in the premises.

JNO. M. CHILTON,
of Counsel for Petitioner.

This case has not yet been set for trial, the defendant being absent and not represented, it would seem, by an attorney, up to the time when the reporter visited the Court yesterday.

Votes for City Officers at the November Election.—Official.

FOR REGISTRAR.		FOR DISTRICT-ATTORNEY.	
Wm. Miner, (Dem)	36,512	P. B. Sweeny, (Dem.)	37,[illegible]
J. H. Welsh, (Fusion)	21,[illegible]	D. Hillman, (Fusion)	20,[illegible]
Scattering	254	Scattering	234
Total	58,[illegible]	Total	58,344
FOR SURROGATE.		FOR RECORDER.	
E. C. West, (Dem)	36,[illegible]	G. G. Barnard, (Dem)	37,306
A. W. Bradford, (F'n)	2[illegible]	A. Spaulding, (Fus'n)	21,[illegible]
Scattering	62	Scattering	74
Total	[illegible]	Total	[illegible]

FOR JUSTICE MARINE COURT.

P. McCarthy, (Dem)	37,480
W. H. Browne, (Fusion)	21,[illegible]
Scattering	116
Total	[illegible]

LONG ISLAND.

A New Dodge.—A new dodge for robbing houses has been practiced quite extensively in Brooklyn lately. A female thief goes to a house agent and takes the keys of an unoccupied house, under the pretence of wishing to examine the premises with a view to hiring, but in reality to rob the house. Several houses have been stripped of the door knobs, bells, locks and gas fixtures recently, in this manner.

Burglaries and Thefts in Brooklyn.—House No. 72 Warren-street was entered Thursday night, and robbed of a quantity of clothing. House No. 100 Union-street, unoccupied, was robbed of gas-fixtures valued at $100. A horse and wagon was stolen from in front of a store on Columbia-street, Thursday night. The house of Mr. Alfred Clock, on South Ninth-street, was entered, and several articles of clothing stolen and a small amount of money. The house of Mr. George Andrews, on the same street, was robbed the same night of an overcoat.

☞ Ex-Alderman Linskey, of Brooklyn, has been selected as a Deputy in the office of Secretary of State elect.

☞ The drilling of the Brooklyn Police was commenced, yesterday, by the Sergeants of Police.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 20.

$1,000 N. Y. State 5s, '58.	99½	400 Reading R. R.	[illegible]
3,333 N. Y. State 5s, '60.	98½	1000 do	47¼
11,000 N. Y. State 5s, '63.	99	100 do ... s10	47
2,000 Missouri State 6s	78½	200 do ... s3	47½
5,000 do	78	115 M. S. & N. Ia. R. R.	21½
5,000 Ohio State 6s, '86.	102	10 do	21
12,000 Ohio State 6s, '60.	100	[illegible] M. S. & N. Ia. p. stock	40
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	86	50 do	36
1,000 do	[illegible]	125 do	37
[illegible] Virginia 6s	89½	25 Ill. Central R.	85½
1,000 Califor. St. 7s, '70.	68	150 do	85½
5,000 do	67½	100 do ... s15	86
1,000 City 6s, '70.	92	100 do ... s10	86
5,000 N. Y. Cen. R. 6s.	88	50 Clev. & Pitts. R.	15½
5,000 N. Y. Cen. R. 7s.	100	100 do	16
7,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	86	12 do	15
5,000 T. H. & Alt. 2d M.	51½	65 Gal. & Chic. R.	80½
1,000 Gal. & Chi. 1st M.	90	250 do ... b30	81
10 Bank of New-York	95	200 do ... s5	80
45 Am. Exchange Bk.	90	100 do ... s10	80
15 Metropolitan Bank.	96	50 do ... b30	80
165 Cumberl'd Coal Co.	11	100 do	81
142 do	11½	35 Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	92
10 Commonwealth Bk.	90	500 Clev. & Tol. R. ... b30	42
7 Imp. & Traders' Bk.	90	150 do	41
10 Park Bank	88	100 do	41½
88 Del. & Hud. Ca'l Co	101½	100 do	40½
12 Penn. Coal Co.	62	200 do	40
20 Pac. Mail S. Co.	65	100 do ... b10	40
210 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	78	200 do	39½
250 do	78½	350 do	39½
100 do	78½	100 do ... b3	40½
200 do ... s10	77½	100 do ... b30	40½
400 do ... s10	78	50 Chi. & R. I. R. R. s60	81
100 do ... snw	78	125 Mil. & Miss. R. R.	31
250 Erie Railroad	17	20 La C. & Mil. R. R.	13
100 do	16½	35 do	12½
250 do	16½	100 do ... b10	12½
20 Hud. River R. R.	21½	220 do	12
300 Harlem Railroad	8½	220 do	12½
180 do	9	100 do	12½
150 do	8½	12 C. B. & Quin. R. R.	63
25 Sixth-av. R. R.	90		

BETWEEN BOARDS.

The following sales of Stocks and Bonds were made at auction this morning, by S. Draper:

$3,000 City of Memphis 6s ... Int. add.	72
$3,000 Missouri 6s ... Int. add.	75½
$6,000 Tennessee 6s ... Int. add.	88½
20 shares American Exchange Bank	89½
10 shares Bank of Commerce	95
10 shares Continental Bank	81
15 shares National Bank	95½
15 shares Hanover Bank	75½
20 shares Stuyvesant Fire Ins. Co.	95
100 shares Harlem Railroad	9
100 shares Harlem Railroad	8½
8 shares Corn Exchange Bank	80

The following business Notes of Hand, for account of whom it may concern:

Phelps, Aiken & Vail, due Nov. 16, $873 96	15
Phelps, Aiken & Vail, due Nov. 16, $873 96	15
Phelps, Aiken & Vail, due Nov. 16, $873 96	15
Jas. De Gray & Co., due Sept. 18, $133	51
Jas. De Gray & Co., due Nov. 29, $119 09	51
Jas. De Gray & Co., due Dec. 29, $120 10	51
Jas. De Gray & Co., due Jan. 9, '58, $120	40
Jas. De Gray & Co., due March 11, '58, $130 25	40
Blackwell, Whittemore & Co., due May, $2,400	45
Blackwell, Whittemore & Co., due May, $2,400	46
S. & T. Lawrence, due December, $200	46
Ely, Bowen & McConnell, due April, $500	42½
James De Grey & Co., due April, $750	40
Phelps, Aiken & Vail, due August, $120	17
Bliss, Douglass, Wheelock & Co., due April 30, '58, $3,920 26	27½

Also the following by Albert H. Nicolay:

$3,000 Virginia 6's ... Flat.	87
$1,000 Missouri 6's ... Flat.	75½
40 shares La Crosse and Milwaukee R.R.	14½
100 shares Harlem R. R.	9
17 shares Bank State of New-York	85½

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	82	200 Reading R. R. ... s10	48
2,000 N. Y. St. 5s, '58.	90	400 do	47½
5,000 Missouri St. 6s.	77½	615 Mich. S. & N. I. R. R.	21½
5,000 do	78	600 do ... b30	21½
1,000 Ill. C. R. R. Bs.	86½	100 Ill. Cent. R. R. ... s15	86
1,000 Mich. C. 8 ℘ c. Bs.	82	200 Clev. & Pitts. R. R.	17
1,000 H. R. R. R. 1st M.	88	40 Gal. & Chic. R. R.	82
2,000 T. H. & Al. 2d M.	51½	500 Clev. & Tol. R. ... b30	42
4,000 Mich. So. S. F. Bds.	80	100 do ... s10	41
103 National Bank	95	400 do ... s3	41½
27 Continental Bank.	87½	50 do ... s5	41½
100 Canton Company	19½	100 do	41½
10 Penn. Coal Co.	62½	16 Chic. & R. I. R.	82
10 do	62½	100 La C. & Mil. R. R. s30	12
80 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	79	110 do	12½
21 Erie Railroad	17	50 do ... s10	12½
100 Harlem Railroad	9	50 do	12½
50 do ... b10	9		

FRIDAY, Nov. 20—P. M.

The European mails by the *Niagara* at Boston from Liverpool, Saturday, Nov. 7, were delivered at our Post-Office early this forenoon. In another part of this paper we have made copious extracts from the London papers on the change in the Bank of England's rate of discount. The nature of the latest money and cotton advices from *this side*, to which the present mail is responsive, will account in a considerable measure not only for the increased concern manifested in the London discount market, but for the somewhat lower figures reported for American Stocks. This news went out on Saturday, Oct. 24, by the steamship *Vanderbilt*. Our Stock Market had reacted from 5 to 10 ℘ cent. Our report of that day stated the whole decline in New-York Central equal to 11¼ ℘ cent., or from 69½@70 down to 58@58¼ on the closing of Friday, Oct. 23. Reading shares left off at 24 ℘ cent., Erie at 9, Illinois Central at 76½, the Bonds at 63, and other Railways in proportion. The Sterling Exchange market was low and unsettled. Sales of Canada bills at 103½ ℘ cent., a rate which would materially increase the apprehension of further remittances *from* England in gold. In New-Orleans the rate was 90@95 ℘ cent., and middling Cottons down to 10c. These accounts were the worst from this side after the suspension of the Banks, and were doubtless the more discouraging because seemingly inconsistent with the stoppage of specie payments. The succeeding mail by the *Asia*, on Wednesday, Oct. 28, was more cheerful. That steamer would reach Liverpool the second day after the sailing of the *Niagara*. The Stock market had recovered 7@9 ℘ cent. on the decline of the previous week; New-York Central quoted 65½, Illinois Central 85 ℘ cent., and others in proportion. The *Asia* carried back $100,000 in Gold, and her mail replied to that by the *Persia* from the other side. London bills were up to 106@107 ℘ cent. The Cotton market without much alteration, owing to the Exchange trouble at New-Orleans.

The English Bank returns by this mail are to Wednesday, Nov. 4, pursuant to a change of day recently adopted in making up the weekly account. The Bullion reserve is down to £8,497,760, and the reserve of Notes Unemployed down to £2,155,315; the lowest point for both items known since the pressure of 1847. The active circulation of the Bank, however, is equal to *one hundred millions of dollars*, or £20,266,745, being a million sterling more than in June, 1856, when the rate of interest was 4½ ℘ cent., or just one-half the present rate. The private discounts of the Bank are up to £22,628,251. In regard to American Securities, and the general look of the English markets, our London correspondents, Messrs. Robert Benson & Co., write as follows:

Per Niagara.] London, Friday, Nov. 6, 1857.

We had to notice in our last Circular an improved tone of feeling toward the close of that week. This was not, however, of long continuance. Disappointment has been felt that the export of Specie to the United States has continued on a scale not anticipated upon the suspension of Specie payments by the Banks of New-York and Boston, and further upon this proceeding not having, according to the recent advices, given instant relief to the mercantile community in consequence of the continued restrictive policy pursued by these Banking Institutions. The demand for Money and for discount accommodation has been excessive. Yesterday the Bank of England advanced their minimum rate of discount to 9 ℘ cent. A gloomy feeling prevails, and fears are entertained that the high rate of interest, and the course of events in the United States, may jeopardize certain classes of the mercantile community at home.

In our last circular we quoted Consols at 89½@⅝ for money and 89¾@⅞ for the 10th instant. The quotations to-day are 88⅜@½ for money, and 88⅝@¾ for 7th December. The market for American Securities is less buoyant, and since the receipt of less favorable accounts from the United States, prices generally have receded. Transactions have taken place in Illinois Central 7 ℘ cent. Construction Bonds at 76, 75, 76½, 75, and in the Shares at 7, 5, 6, 8, 10 and 12 discount. Michigan Central Bonds, 1860, at 78½; Michigan Southern Shares at [illegible]; New-York Central Shares at 72, 70, 73 and 70, and New-York and Erie 3rd Mortgage Bonds at 64, 63½, and the Bonds of 1883 at 43. There are scarcely any transactions to notice in business at Manchester; offers are made on the part of buyers at rates much under those current recently, and when sales are effected it is at irregular prices. The sales of Cotton at Liverpool will amount to about 12,000 bales. After a rally on Saturday, the market closes extremely flat, the advance then obtained has been entirely lost, and, in consequence of forced sales, prices have been irregular, and in some instances have receded ¼d.@⅜d. upon the currency of last week. Our Corn markets generally remain without much change. Wheat is, however, rather dearer in price. We quote the best old White American at 60s.@61s., and prime Red at 56s. ℘ quarter. Flour, best quality, 32s., others range down to 28s. ℘ bbl. Indian Corn, Yellow and mixed, 36s.@37s; White, 39s. ℘ 480 lbs. In Cloverseed very little to report, and Linseed Cakes rather lower. Rails may be quoted at about £6 5s.@£6 10s. for 3 months' bill.

The private mercantile and banking letters from the other side to-day are somewhat contradictory. The American banking houses write cheerfully from London, while other parties, from an English view, speak doubtingly of the result of the last movement of the Bank. If the rate of discount is not further advanced to 10 ℘ cent. it will probably be owing to the better accounts from the United States, which the *Asia* will have delivered early in the week succeeding the departure of the present steamer. Both the French and English mercantile advices are to the effect that trade, other than with the United States, is in a satisfactory condition. The depression in and around Glasgow appears to be the most serious. The London correspondent of the *Commercial* writes:

It appears that the arrangements for the support of the Western Bank of Scotland, stated to have been completed about a fortnight back, were only of a partial character, and that the position of the establishment is again a question of some anxiety. Its headquarters are at Glasgow, and it has about a hundred branches, with deposits amounting to six or eight millions sterling, and a note circulation of about £250,000. The other Scotch banks would support it upon condition of its winding up. This the Western Bank refuses. The shareholders are extremely wealthy, and therefore if the worst happens, none of the creditors can ultimately lose anything. The paid up capital is £1,500,000.

On the opening of the Stock Exchange, this forenoon, a disposition was manifested to sell the market down 1@2 ℘ cent. on the railway share list, but as business progressed, the buyers became numerous, and the decline was not only recovered before the close of the day, but an advance established, as compared with Thursday afternoon. New-York Central, at 4 o'clock, stood 80 ℘ cent. against 79 yesterday; Illinois Central Railroad Bonds advanced from 85 to 86½ ℘ cent.; Reading from 45 to 47⅞@48 ℘ cent.; Rock Island to 82 ℘ cent., and Galena to 83 ℘ cent. The general list left off firm. Some heavy private transactions in the new 8 ℘ cents. of the Michigan Central are reported principally by telegraphic orders to Boston at 82@82½@83 ℘ cent.

The Exchange market for the *Adriatic*, sailing at noon to-morrow, for Liverpool, ruled to-day 108@108½ on London at 60 days, and 110 ℘ cent. short sight. Francs sold at 5.30@5.20, the range of quotation being wide and irregular. The *Niagara* brought to Boston £86,000, or about $430,000 in Gold, principally for New-York account. About an equal sum may return to England by the steamer to-morrow. The engagements reported to the close of 'Change hour were $250,000. Gold is selling the same as yesterday, 100½@100¾ ℘ cent. for American Coin. English Sovereigns are $4 85@$4 87. Philadelphia Funds 97½@98 ℘ cent. Western funds are looking better this week. The market for Money, as well as the Bank movement, is remarkably quiet. The rates of interest at bank, (and outside of bank, at call,) are 6@7 ℘ cent. Most of the prime short paper offered by dealers is accepted at Bank at 7 ℘ cent., and the the few bills of this description which find their way into the Discount Brokers', are done at 7@10 ℘ cent.

The rapid improvement of the Exchanges in the interior is a gratifying sign of returning confidence and stability. We hear from St. Louis that the Illinois Bank Note Currency, recently down to 90, has advanced to 96 in exchange for Gold, and Missouri bank notes are up to 98½@99. At Cincinnati, checks on New-York have been sold as low 101@102 ℘ cent., and the currency there is a fraction better than that of Baltimore, and equal to that of Philadelphia. At Philadelphia, the influx of Gold from the interior is quite rapid, reducing New-York funds to 101¼@101½ ℘ cent. At Providence, the difference against Rhode Island currency and New-York funds has been reduced to 3½@5 ℘ cent. after having stood for several weeks at 7@10 ℘ cent. From Nashville, remittances have been received as low as 103@105 ℘ cent., and from Richmond 103 ℘ cent. At New-Orleans the rate on London is still at or below the nominal par, or about 10 ℘ cent. below Specie par. New-York sight 98½@98¾, after selling up to 99@99½ ℘ cent. Time bills on the North were unsalable, and the absence of the usual supply of prime 60-day acceptances on Southern account in our own market this season, is likely to add to the ease in discounts and the scarcity of first-class short paper. Francs are quoted from New-Orleans at 5.80@5.70 to the dollar, 10 ℘ cent. below the New-York rate.

The low ruling of the Louisiana State Stock, 6 ℘ cents., is commented on with some surprise by the New-Orleans *Picayune*. The Public Debt of the State is, and has been for several years, much misapprehended, and as the Stock is occasionally offered in this market, we may as well repeat that the actual direct obligations of Louisiana is only $3,226,000. The total has usually been stated at ten or twelve millions. The State, about twenty years ago, became responsible for about ten millions real estate mortgages, raised by the Consolidated Association of Planters and the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana in London, for banking purposes. These have since been paid down to $6,332,551, by the two property banks themselves, from the avails of collections from planters who mortgaged their estates as stockholders. The interest is, and has been, under all changes of times, paid in London, and the principal now outstanding being almost doubly secured by the original mortgages, the recourse upon the State is a very distant, if not an impossible contingency. The actual funded debt of only three and a quarter millions is an extremely moderate incumbrance upon the wealth and taxable resources of the State.

The Milwaukee and Mississippi Company offer to pay the interest on the bonds of the city of Milwaukee issued to their Road, by sight draft on Milwaukee, with the exchange added. See advertisement.

The Dry Goods Import for the week is $788,555, against $1,045,[illegible] the week ending Nov. [illegible], last year. The following is the summary:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT. Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN. Pkgs.	Value.
Manf. of Wool	[illegible]	$27,104	[illegible]	$114,[illegible]	[illegible]	$30,[illegible]
Man. of Cotton	[illegible]	17,311	[illegible]	207,471	[illegible]	15,[illegible]
Man. of Silk	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Man. of Flax	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	11,[illegible]
Miscellaneous	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	10,473
Total	[illegible]	$91,765	[illegible]	$[illegible]	575	$98,618
		646,610				91,765
Total entered		$[illegible]	Total marketed			$190,383

The *Journal of Commerce* of this morning thus explains the temporary discredit thrown upon the circulating notes of one of the Connecticut banks a few days since. We have already announced that these notes are now taken at the Metropolitan Bank.

"We have seen original letters from the Cashier and Assistant Cashier of the Suffolk Bank of Boston, clearly setting forth that the throwing out of the bills of the Manufacturers' Bank of Birmingham, Conn., was a blunder on the part of the Suffolk, and is no wise chargeable to the Manufacturers' Bank, which has promptly met all its liabilities. The mistake originated in the press of business at the Suffolk Bank, leading the officers to overlook a remittance, or to misunderstand its object. The moment this was discovered the Suffolk at once restored the Manufacturers' Bank to its list, but as far as we have seen, have made no public acknowledgement of their fault, leaving the inference upon the public mind that their correspondent was derelict, when the blunder was wholly their own."

At the Sub-Treasury to-day: Receipts, $93,508; payments, $140,416; balance, $4,934,557.

Taylor Brothers quote Land Warrants thus:

Buying Price		Selling Price	
160 Acres	$74	160 Acres	[illegible]
120 Acres	63	120 Acres	[illegible]
80 Acres	73	80 Acres	[illegible]
40 Acres	90	40 Acres	[illegible]

Market active.

The Rhode Island Banks.

Providence, R. I., Friday, Nov. 20.

The following is the statement of the Rhode Island Banks, not including the city, to Nov. [illegible]:

Circulation	$1,734,281	Loans	[illegible]
Deposits	758,920	Specie	[illegible]

Markets by Telegraph.

Buffalo, Friday, Nov. 20—6 P. M.

Flour favors buyers. Sales 1,000 bbls. at $4 50@$4 75 for Superfine Upper Lake and Ohio and $4 87@$5 12 for Extra do. and Indiana. Wheat firmer. Sales 30,000 bush. at 77½c.@78c. for Chicago Spring, and 80c. for Milwaukee Club. Corn firmer and nominal, at 54c.@55c. Oats declined, at [illegible]. Whisky firm, at 20c. Freights quiet. Nothing shipping through. Owing to the [illegible] and gale to-day, no vessels have arrived.

Oswego, Friday, Nov. 20.

Flour is steady. Wheat is dull and unchanged. Sales to-day 3,000 bushels Chicago Spring at [illegible]. Corn is quiet. Freights—Flour 30c. and Wheat 13½c. to New-York; Flour 20c. to Albany and Troy by railroad. *Lake Imports to-day*—[illegible]. *Canal Exports to-day*—[illegible] bbls. Flour, and 45,000 bushels Wheat.

New-Orleans, Friday, Nov. 20.

Cotton—Prices have advanced ⅛c. The sales to-day add up 4,000 bales, at 11½c.@12c. for Middling. Sales of the week, 45,000 bales. Stock, [illegible] bales. Receipts at this port, up to the present time, as compared with those of last year, fall short [illegible] bales; ditto at all southern ports, 512,000. Sugar dull, at 4⅛c.@5c. Molasses, 23½c. Flour dull, at $4 [illegible]. Mess Pork, $15. Sterling Exchange, 103. Exchange—On New-York, 99@99½.

Cincinnati, Friday, Nov. 20.

Hogs—Sales at $5 50@$5 60. Receipts light and demand limited.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

Name.	Leave.	For.	Date.
FOR EUROPE.			
Adriatic	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 21
Glasgow	New-York	Glasgow	[illegible]
Arabia	New-York	Liverpool	[illegible]
City of Washing'n	New-York	Liverpool	[illegible]
North Star	New-York	Bremen	[illegible]
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	[illegible]
Vanderbilt	New-York	Havre, &c.	[illegible]
FROM EUROPE.			
Atlantic	Liverpool	New-York	[illegible]
Vanderbilt	Havre	New-York	[illegible]
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	[illegible]
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	[illegible]
New-York	Glasgow	New-York	[illegible]
Fulton	Southampton	New-York	[illegible]
America	Liverpool	Boston	[illegible]
FOR CALIFORNIA, &c.			
Star of the West	New-York	Aspinwall	[illegible]
Mexico	New-York	Vera Cruz	[illegible]
Black Warrior	New-York	Havana	[illegible]

Passengers Sailed.

In bark *Teresa*, for St. Thomas—Mrs. Whitaker [illegible], Miss Armstrong, Mr. Ruhl, Mr. Herbach, [illegible], Mr. Cotta, [illegible], Mr. Lind and family, Mr. Philipe and family, Mr. and Mrs. Moses, [illegible].

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Black Warrior, from New-Orleans and Havana—[illegible]

In steamship Philadelphia, from New-Orleans and Havana—[illegible]

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises 6 50 | Sun sets [illegible] | Moon sets [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook [illegible] | Gov. Island [illegible] | Hell Gate [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK ... FRIDAY, Nov. 20.

Cleared.

Steamships Adriatic, West, Liverpool, R. K. Collins & Co.; Mexico, Villamea, Havana, &c., [illegible]; Star of the West, Gray, Aspinwall, M. O. Roberts.

Ships Rebecca, [illegible], Rio Janeiro, [illegible]; Emerald, Cook, Liverpool, Howland & Frothingham; Baltic, Morse, Charleston, C. C. Duncan & Co.; [illegible] Evans, Cooper, Glasgow, McCready, Mott & Co.

Barks Prince Phillipe, [illegible], Cork and [illegible]; W. F. Schmidt, Dolphin, Gill, Lisbon, [illegible]; North Sea, Marvin, Glasgow, Funke & Meincke; [illegible], Berry, St. Thomas, &c., Maitland, Phelps & Co.

Brigs Cuba, Wallace, Trinidad, [illegible]; [illegible], Chadbourn, Elizabethport, [illegible]; [illegible] (Br.) Fenton, Halifax, Leaycraft & Co.

Schooners Julia, Fox, Savannah, [illegible]; Abbot; Wonder, French, Providence, [illegible]; Bird, Neil, Cienfuegos, E. Ransom & Son; [illegible] Wind, Pearsall, Curacoa, [illegible]; [illegible], Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; Amanda, Drew, [illegible]; Hennings, Muller & Gosling; Howard, [illegible]; W. Lewis & Co.; Rose, Farris, Norfolk, [illegible].

Sloop W. D. Mangum, Russell, Taunton.

Arrived.

Steamship Black Warrior, Smith, New-Orleans [illegible] inst., and Havana 16th, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Crocheron & Co. 19th, at 8:30 P. M., 30 miles N. of Cape Hatteras, exchanged signals with [illegible], bound S.; 19th, at 7:30 A. M., lat. [illegible], exchanged signals with steamship Columbia, bound S.; at 8:15 A. M., exchanged signals with steamship Florida.

Steamship Philadelphia, Griffin, New-Orleans Nov. [illegible], Havana 9th, and Charleston [illegible], with mdse. and passengers to M. O. Roberts. 13th inst. 36 miles S. E. of Charleston, experienced a heavy gale from S. E. during which broke the shaft on the larboard side, and put into Charleston for orders. Came from thence with one wheel.

U. S. steam frigate Niagara, Hudson, Plymouth, Eng., 4th inst., making the passage in 14 days and 4 hours. She has had to contend against heavy westerly gales nearly the whole passage.

Ship Oregon, Porter, Havre 46 ds., with mdse. and [illegible] passengers to John Riley. Has had two deaths among the passengers.

Bark Nathan W. Bridges, (of Portland,) Gibbs, [illegible] Hoby, W. C. A., Sept. 15, with bar wood to J. H. Delano. [illegible]

Bark Scio, Patterson, Bombay via Port Louis, Mauritius, Sept. 2, with linseed, &c., to J. O. Baker & Co. The Scio put into Mauritius for repairs.

Brig Tims, (of Boston,) Jones, Jacmel Oct. 24, with logwood and coffee to Habicht & Co., of Boston. [illegible] 10th, when off the Woodlands during a squall from W., split fore sail, main staysail and jib, and broke main boom.

Brig Ellsworth, ——, Windsor, N. S., 12 ds., with plaster to master.

Brig Havana, (of Boothbay,) Curtis, Malaga Oct. [illegible], passed Gibraltar 26th, with fruit to Hamilton & Co. [illegible], on the outward passage, was run into by an unknown vessel when 20 miles E. of Malaga, losing jibboom, sprung bowsprit, lost head, &c.

Schr. Evergreen, Hinckley, Tampico 18 ds., with hides and fustic to master.

Schr. Bravo, Corson, Virginia, with oats.

Schr. Cumberland, Chase, Alexandria 4 ds., with coal.

Schr. Bay State, Verrill, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. [illegible], Parker, Boston, to Dayton & Sprague.

Sloop Oliver Ames, French, Taunton.

Steamer Curlew, Williams, Providence 18 hours, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

WIND—During the day, N. W., and fresh.

Sailed.

U. S. sloop-of-war Vincennes, Totten, Coast of Africa; Steamship Independence, Valparaiso; [illegible] Carver, Liverpool; [illegible] Garland, Hamburg; St. Jago de Cuba, Jasper, Bennett, Charleston; Ontario, (Br.) Bruce, St. John, N. B.; Schr. Shannon, (Br.) [illegible], Harbor Island.

Below.

Brig Ida McLeod, of Providence, from Baltimore—[illegible] pilot boat Jane, No. 1. Also, another brig [illegible], anchored on the Bar.

Memoranda.

The ship Wm. Woodbury, 1,000 tons, was this morning taken on the [illegible] for [illegible].

The clipper ship Black Warrior, [illegible] this evening taken on the large Sectional Dock for examination. She will be stripped, recaulked and newly coppered.

The ship [illegible], of Wm. Nelson's line of New-Orleans packets, was taken on the dock of [illegible] yesterday for repairs.

The schr. Neptune's Bride is up at the same railway to be overhauled and repainted.

Whalers.

At Mauritius Sept. 3, ships [illegible], Dunbar, [illegible] a cruise, in a few days, had 550 bbls. sperm [illegible]; McNally, for a cruise [illegible]; [illegible] Brunswick, Dutton, [illegible].

Spoken, &c.

Oct. 30, lat. 5 30 N., lon. [illegible], [illegible] H. Eaton.

Nov. 17, no lat. [illegible], schr. Alabama, from [illegible] Matanzas, 24 hours from the Capes.

Foreign Ports.

At Mauritius, Sept. 3, ships [illegible], from Manila for New-York, in dry dock [illegible]; [illegible] from Manila for Falmouth, [illegible]; [illegible] Steed, Cunningham, from Calcutta for Boston, [illegible]; [illegible] Young America, [illegible] for Falmouth, put in for refreshments Aug. 30 [illegible] from Manila for Falmouth, repairs nearly finished, [illegible] in a few days.

At Jacmel, Oct. 24, schr. Eben Sawyer, [illegible] for Boston, disg.

At Hoby, W. C. A., Sept. 15, ship Antarctic, for New-York, ldg.